New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THIRD AND LAST DAY.

[illegible] with the North Americans.

Balloting for a Vice-President.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WM. L. DAYTON, OF NEW-JERSEY.

INTERESTING SPEECHES FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

Unanimity and Harmony Prevail.

A Young Men's National Convention to be Held in Harrisburg.

Grand Ratification Meeting at Philadelphia.

DOINGS AT TRENTON—SPEECH OF THE CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 19.

The Convention met again this morning, and the hall was crowded to excess. Soon after 10 o'clock the Convention was called to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. LEVY, after which the President declared the first business in order to be a consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a National Convention of Young Men in favor of Free Soil, Free Kansas, Free Speech, and FREMONT, meet at New-York in September next, under the call of the National Executive Committee.

The resolution was received with great enthusiasm and adopted unanimously.

A motion was then made and carried that the Convention go into an informal ballot for a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. WHEELEY, of New-Jersey, proposed the name of Hon. W. L. DAYTON, of the same State, as candidate for the Vice-Presidency, amid loud and reiterated cheering. With the consent of the Convention he read the speech of Mr. DAYTON, delivered at a recent Republican Convention over which he was called to preside, which (the speech) contained an endorsement of the sentiments of the Convention as to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the character of the present administration. He read as follows:

[illegible]

Mr. FISHER, of Pennsylvania, said, I take the liberty of naming a man as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, who is a tower of strength in Pennsylvania, I mean DAVID L. WILMOT. If you nominate him I have no doubt about Pennsylvania. If you nominate him I have no doubt Pennsylvania will ratify your nominations in November.

Hon. JOHN ALLISON, of Pennsylvania, said he had been requested to present the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. All he had to say about him was that he was the prince of good fellows, and had been an Old-Line Whig.

Col. WM. B. ARCHER said he would not detain the Convention but a moment. He had been acquainted with the man who had been named for 30 years. He had lived in Illinois 40 years. He had gone there when Illinois was a Territory, and had lived there until it had grown to be a populous and flourishing State. During thirty years of that time he had known ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and he knew him well. He was born in gallant Kentucky, and was now in the prime of life—just about 55 years of age—and enjoying remarkably good health. [Applause.] And, besides, the speaker knew him to be as pure a patriot as ever lived. He would give the Convention to understand, that with him on the ticket, there was no danger of Northern Illinois. Illinois was safe with him, and he believed she was safe without him. [Laughter.] With him, however, she was doubly safe.

Governor CLEAVELAND, of Connecticut—Can he fight?

The SPEAKER—(Emphatically)—Yes! [Great applause.] Have I not told you that he was born in Kentucky? [Applause.] He's strong mentally—he's strong physically—he's strong every way.

Mr. JAY, of New-Jersey, said he was an Old-Line Democrat. He had always been a Democrat, until the present Administration, having thrown aside Democratic principles, he could remain with the party no longer. He had helped to elect PIERCE, for which he hoped to be forgiven. [Applause.] With DAYTON, of New-Jersey, on the ticket with FREMONT, he could work faithfully for its success, and he believed New-Jersey would ratify the nominations with a large majority. He was not opposed to JUDGE WILMOT; he was a good man; but, then, was it policy to nominate him? They had nominated one who had been a Democrat for the Presidency, and he thought it would be well to nominate a Whig for the Vice-Presidency.

Hon. Judge PALMER, of Illinois, said: I rise, like my friend from New-Jersey. I, too, have been an Old-Line Democrat, and am very sorry for my last vote. [Applause.] I rise to second the presentation of the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the Vice-Presidency. I have known him long, and I know he is a good man and a hard worker in the field, although I never heard him—for when he was on the stump, I always dodged. He is my first choice; DAYTON, of New-Jersey, is the next, and DAVID WILMOT is the next. I admire Judge WILMOT, and I am going to name my next boy after him. [Laughter and applause.] We can lick BUCHANAN any way, but I think we can do it a little easier if we have LINCOLN on the ticket with JOHN C. FREMONT.

A Delegate from Massachusetts said he had received a dispatch from Massachusetts concerning the feeling there about the nomination, which he would read if the Convention wished to hear it. ["Cries of read it, read it."] He read as follows:

"Great rejoicing—got a good company—give us a good Vice-President—clear the track."

The dispatch was received with cheers, and when order had been restored, Mr. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, of New-York, rose and presented the name of JOHN A. KING, for the Vice-Presidency.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

[illegible] ALLISON, of Pennsylvania, rose and read the following record of action, adopted last evening, after the adjournment of the Convention, by the State Convention of Pennsylvania:

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Republican Convention, held in the Musical Fund Hall, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1856, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the principles declared in the resolutions constituting the platform of the National Republican Party, as adopted by its National Convention this day, meet the cordial approbation and will receive the hearty adherence of the members of this State Convention. [Loud cheers.]

Resolved, That this State Convention hereby give its earnest assent to the nomination this day made by the National Convention of JOHN C. FREMONT, [Renewed and vehement cheers]; and on the behalf of the party for the Presidency, we promise to him our united and most hearty support. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That the President of this State Convention be requested to communicate these resolutions to the National Republican Convention.

J. HARRISON, President.

J. R. FRY, Secretary.

The communication was received with great applause.

Hon. DAVID WILMOT submitted the following re[illegible]

[illegible] of the Committee [illegible] vention on behalf of the [illegible]

The Committee to which was referred the communication from the Convention assembled in the City of New-York [illegible] communication [illegible] Committee [illegible] The call for this Convention was addressed to all political parties, and consistently with this call the communication under consideration originated. Your Committee deem that it ought to be respectfully responded to, and would recommend that a Committee be appointed to address all the parties of the country with a view to elucidate the principles of action and to consolidate them for the great object to which the labors of this Convention have been devoted. They recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare such address.

The report and resolution were adopted unanimously.

The President then announced that the motion to proceed to an informal ballot was in order. It was put and carried, with the following result, Col. ARCHER, of Illinois, and Judge SPALDING, of New-York, acting as tellers:

FIRST INFORMAL BALLOT.

STATES.	Dayton, N. J.	Lincoln, Ill.	Wilmot, Penn.	King, N. Y.	Sumner, Mass.	Ford, Ohio.	Clay, Kentucky.	Collamer, Vt.	Johnston, Penn.	Banks, Mass.	Wilson, Mass.	Pennington, N. J.	Carey, N. J.	Pomeroy, Kan.	Giddings, Ohio.
Maine	20	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. H.	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mass.	25	7	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2
R. I.	8	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Conn.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
New-York	15	3	1	9	30	6	1	—	—	35	6	1	—	—	—
New Jersey	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penn.	28	11	31	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	8	—	—
Delaware	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	65	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	13	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Minnesota	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dist. Colum.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	259	110	43	9	35	7	3	15	2	46	7	1	3	8	2

Several Delegates now arose, and for the sake of unanimity recommended that the nomination be made unanimous.

WITHDRAWAL OF SUMNER, BANKS AND WILSON.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, said he had a communication to make from the Delegates of that State. Several of Freedom's sons in Massachusetts had been named in connection with this office the Vice-Presidency. He desired to be allowed to state in respect to each of them, how, so far as the Delegates could represent the feelings of Massachusetts, that Commonwealth and those individuals stand. At a meeting of the Delegation from Massachusetts, at an early period during the sittings of this Convention, a vote was taken on the subject of the Vice-Presidency, which showed a unanimous preference for her noble and distinguished son, N. P. BANKS, Jr. At that moment, a townsman—an authorized agent and friend of Mr. BANKS—stated to the Delegation peremptorily, that, under no circumstances would Mr. BANKS consent, in the present state of affairs, that his name should be used in connection with that office. Since then a communication had been received from Mr. BANKS by telegraph, in which he said: "Do not allow my name to be used for Vice-President."

The State of Massachusetts wanted, as the whole country wanted, the services of Mr. BANKS in his present distinguished situation. [Cheers.] No man could fill that office more acceptably; and he (Mr. ELLIOTT) thought it was a cause of gratulation to them all that he (Mr. BANKS), feeling, as he did, determined rather to remain, than to remove himself from that post of honor. He (Mr. ELLIOTT) had it in charge, and was authorized in behalf of CHARLES SUMNER to withdraw his name from before this Convention in connection with the office of Vice-President. Massachusetts could not afford to lose CHAS. SUMNER from the floor of the Senate. [Vociferous cheers.]

A VOICE—Three cheers for SUMNER. [Loud and reiterated cheers.]

Mr. ELLIOTT—Heartily, Mr. President, do we thank you for this expression, not for SUMNER, but for the cause. Whether he stand on the floor of the Senate to embody the eloquence and declare the rights of the North, or whether he be stricken down from his seat by a blow from the South—in either position, the Commonwealth and the North are proud of the man. [Loud cheers.] In regard, Mr. President, to another gentleman who has also been voted for, HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, [enthusiastic cheering,] he has been among us since we have been in session here; he has been seen and heard by us; and it is known all round the room that he has been using his influence in favor of a gentleman—not himself by any means—and has peremptorily declined to entertain the advances that have been made to him to allow his name to be put up as a candidate. I stand authorized by him to withdraw, without qualification, from the consideration of this Convention, his name also as in connection with that office. Now, Sir, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts having had her free, true, noble men, presented to you, and having withdrawn them, calls upon you to unite as one man in support of such a candidate as will secure to us a triumphant victory next November.

WITHDRAWAL OF WILMOT.

Hon. Mr. STEVENS, of Penn., said: The Pennsylvania delegation, after some consultation, have not been able to agree. They think it is not proper for them to present any name to this Convention. If they were to present any it would be that of D. WILMOT. *But Mr. WILMOT has requested me, in these doubts* of Pennsylvania as to the propriety of her presenting a name, to withdraw his name from the canvass, as he did not desire to be voted for at all. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

WITHDRAWAL OF GOV. FORD.

Mr. ROOT, of Ohio, said that he felt called upon to state that this morning he had had a conversation with Gov. FORD of Ohio. Said he, (the Governor,) "The boys may be troubling you with my name. I want to fight. ROOT, don't let them buckle a knapsack on me. I can fight better light." [Cheers.] And besides, that they could not spare Gov. FORD; they wanted him for home consumption. [Loud laughter and cheers.]

FORMAL BALLOT.

On motion, a formal ballot was now taken, with the following result:

	Dayton.	Lincoln.	Banks.	King.	Ford.	Sumner.
Maine	24	—	—	—	—	—
New-Hampshire	15	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	15	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	39	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	12	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	10	4	4	—	—	—
New-York	51	14	—	1	1	3
New-Jersey	21	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	77	2	3 scattering.			
Delaware	9	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	6	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	3	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	8	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	65	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	39	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	33	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	18	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	12	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	15	—	—	—	—	—
California	12	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	9	—	—	—	—	—
Dist. Columbia	6	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	3	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—
New-Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—

When the vote of Delaware had been announced, a member of the Illinois Delegation arose, and said:

In behalf of the Delegation from Illinois, I beg leave to withdraw the name of that noble citizen of our State, who has been proposed to you. [Cheers.] And in doing so, I take occasion to thank the gentlemen who have complimented him by their votes. Illinois asks nothing for herself in this contest. She is devoted to the cause, and I trust that the result of the next Presidential election will show that her devotion has not been exercised in vain. [Loud and continued cheering.]

A delegate from Kentucky arose and said—Kentucky had cast a portion of her vote for DAYTON, and a portion for LINCOLN. They would now give all to DAYTON.

The subjoined resolution was submitted and passed:

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed by the President to constitute a Committee to inform the nominees of this Convention for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States of their nomination, and request their acceptance of the same.

When the "State of Kansas" was called, the spokesman said: Kansas follows "manifest destiny," and casts her votes for WILLIAM L. DAYTON. [Cheers and laughter.]

Before the vote was announced, New-York and Illinois delegates asked that their votes be recorded unanimously for DAYTON.

A delegate from Connecticut also asked the same privilege for his State.

Dr. [illegible], of Pennsylvania, rose to ask the same thing for Pennsylvania, but was informed that on[illegible] delegate had not made up his mind. He declared that not less than 25,000 was due to FREMONT from Pennsylvania. He is stronger to-day than he was yesterday, [loud applause,] and he will be yet stronger to-morrow. The speaker was going on in glowing terms to predict the success of FREMONT and DAYTON, when the Chair stated that debate was not in order. A Californian rose in his place and announced that the Convention would be addressed by JOHN A. WELLS, of California.

The CHAIR said that was all well enough, but that the business in order must be gone through with. [Cheers and laughter.]

The Chairman announced that the Committee provided for by the resolution offered by the Committee on Resolutions would consist of Messrs. F. P. BLAIR, of Maryland; G. T. BROWN, of Illinois; and E. G. SPAULDING, of New-York.

The Chairman announced that a Ratification Meeting would be held at the Musical Fund Hall to-night, and he gave the names of a number of distinguished gentlemen who would address the gathering.

WM. S. PIERCE, Esq., the only dissenting Pennsylvania delegate, here rose and withdrew his dissent.

The result of the ballot was then announced: That WILLIAM L. DAYTON, of New-Jersey, having received all of the votes cast—361—was the unanimous choice of the Convention.

When the nomination was made unanimous the whole Convention rose and gave nine hearty cheers.

Mr. FISHER, of Dauphin county, Pa., said that he had been informed by a Philadelphian to-day, that he had taken the sense of the hands in a manufactory of his, and every voice was for JOHN C. FREMONT.

An interval of shouting and laughing and talking succeeded, when a resolution was adopted that a committee of nine be appointed to inform Messrs. FREMONT and DAYTON of their nomination.

Gov. CLEAVELAND (who now took the chair) proposed that the assemblage give three cheers for the 31 Democrats of Pennsylvania who had taken this beautiful lead. [Vociferous and prolonged cheering.] That was only an indication of what they would see throughout the land. [Renewed cheers, followed by boisterous manifestations of approval and great confusion.]

Gov. CLEAVELAND—It is due to yourselves to keep satisfactory order. These gentlemen with the pens here will report every such exhibition, and they certainly ought not to have the privilege, if they esteem it a privilege, of making it appear that we have been disorderly.

A VOICE—There is no disorder in an overflow of the heart.

Gov. CLEAVELAND—I may be allowed here to state a fact which, doubtless, will be interesting to you. Since your action yesterday a German newspaper—I need not name it—has come out and hoisted the flag for JOHN C. FREMONT. This goes to show you that the current has set in the right direction, and that the men or party who attempt to stop it will only be overwhelmed for their pains. [Loud cheers.]

The editor of the German paper was now loudly called for. Mr. SCHNEIDER, of Detroit, came forward.

SPEECH OF MR. SCHNEIDER.

He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I came here as a delegate to represent the German population of Illinois, and I have to say for them that there is no people more strongly in favor of Freedom than the German population of the State of Illinois. [Applause.] And I know they will indorse the platform that has been adopted here, and the ticket that has been nominated, with all their hearts, with all their souls, and with all their strength. [Applause.] I intend to return to the West, and do all I can to get the German population to go to a man for the Republican platform and the Republican nominations. [Applause.] And I have not the least doubt that JOHN C. FREMONT will get a very large majority of the German vote throughout the country. [Applause.] A majority of the German papers have already come out in favor of him, [applause] and they all hope for the success of our glorious candidates. [Applause.] They hope for success because the question at issue is one of vast importance to the German citizens of this great country. We look upon the struggle as between slave-labor and free-labor, and a triumph of free-labor is of vital importance to the Germans in the United States. [Applause.] I think we shall triumph. I think I can say that the Prairie State will give at least 2,000 majority for FREMONT. [Applause.]

CALIFORNIA'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE NOMINATION.

Senator WELLS, of California, was called on to acknowledge, in behalf of that State, the nomination of FREMONT. He ascended the platform amid great applause, cheering and confusion. When silence was restored, he said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: It is my pleasure as well as my privilege, as the most youthful member of the California delegation, to return you the thanks of that State for the honor which you have conferred upon California by the nomination which you have made of JOHN C. FREMONT, as the standard bearer in this new revolution—for we live in revolutionary times. That word revolution carries me back to the original Revolution, which gave birth to the States of this confederacy.

In the dark hour of our fate the eye of the patriot was cast over the length and breadth of the land—for at that time a leader was wanted. The North had its able and gallant leaders—the South also had its leaders. But, gentlemen, in that crisis the wisdom of that day fixed its eye upon a young Virginia Colonel—a Colonel who had got his education in the mountains in surveying expeditions, and in leading his troops against the common foe of the country. [Terrific cheers.] Gentlemen, we hail that fact as an augury in this contest. [Cheers.] We, under like circumstances, called upon to fight a battle—not of arms, but a social, civil, political battle—find ourselves under a similar necessity; and you, in imitation of the fathers of this country, have fixed your eyes upon Col. JOHN C. FREMONT—[cheers]—a man of military education, of personal courage, of daring adventure, of unblemished character—a man who, I will venture to say, with the field now before us, and the example of WASHINGTON in his eye, will become a second WASHINGTON by the redemption of his country. [Loud cheers.] California has been looked to in this contest. California knows JOHN C. FREMONT. *He is, as it were, her foster father, her discoverer*, her conqueror as against her foe, and her first representative in the Senate. With the name of JOHN C. FREMONT, and in view of the recent social and civil, and, I will say, political revolution, that has just occurred in California—part of which I have seen, and in all of which I have participated—with that name under existing circumstances, and with that great measure of measures—that measure both of peace and of war—that measure which, more than all, furnishes to the country the material guarantees for the preservation of the Union—I mean the Pacific Railroad—[cheers and cries of, "You shall have it"]—with that name, I say—with the platform upon which we stand, I undertake to assert, in no spirit of exaggeration, that if the State of California can be carried by any human being on our platform, JOHN C. FREMONT can and will do it. [Vehement applause.]

It was soon announced that Mr. GRIMM, Editor of the Bellville *Zeitung*, was present, and would address the meeting. He was invited to speak.

REMARKS OF MR. GRIMM.

After some introductory remarks, he said, the Germans in this country had come here expecting to find freedom; they had found it, and they were willing and anxious to do their duty in preserving it. [Applause.] In the earnestness of their desires for freedom they had mostly, when they became citizens, united with the Democratic Party, believing from its name, that it was *the* Democratic Party; but as soon as they found that it was not; that it favored Slavery rather than freedom; as soon as they found that it was false to freedom and true to tyranny, they were with it no longer. [Applause.] The Germans had fought for freedom in Germany with the sword and with the pen, and here in their chosen land they were as ready to give their blood for it as they were when in the land of their birth. [Applause.]

RESPONSE OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. FRENCH, from Michigan, rose in the body of the hall and read the following telegraphic dispatch:

"One hundred guns are now being fired by the sailors of Detroit, for JOHN C. FREMONT. The news has crossed Lake Erie. The channel of the St. Clair flats is now open! [Laughter and applause.] This, the Delegate continued, was the first direct response from any State to the nominations of the Republican Convention. Michigan was a young, fresh, blushing maiden of only a few years of age, but she was rapidly developing into the rounded and beautiful proportions and charms of a maturer age. Unfortunately, however, she was not clean on the record. General CASS wanted to be President of the United States, and wrote that damnable Nicholson letter. Yet, after all, General CASS did not become President. Like Esau, he sold his birthright for a mess of pottage—and never got the mess of pottage. [Laughter.] FRANKLIN PIERCE was more fortunate—he received the thirty pieces of silver; and he (the speaker) trusted he would be as honest as Judas was—that he would return the silver, and then go and—[the remainder of the sentence was lost in the burst of laughter and applause with which this sally was greeted.] Henceforth and forevermore Michigan repudiated doughfaceism, in whatever shape it presented itself; and next Fall she would give a response not of a hundred guns, but of ten thousand majority. [Immense applause.]

Governor CLEAVELAND—Three cheers for the sailors of Detroit. [Vehement cheering.]

RESPONSE OF NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. VAN DYKE, on behalf of New-Jersey, responded to the nomination of Hon. Mr. DAYTON of that State for the Vice-Presidency. He thought it was proper New-Jersey should be heard from for two reasons: New-Jersey, on the first ballot for President, gave a preponderance of votes for Judge MCLEAN. It was then said that, unless Judge MCLEAN were nominated, New-Jersey would bolt. He would like to see the man who had uttered that slander. [Cheers.] New-Jersey loved Judge MCLEAN because of his talents, his character, and because he was her own son. The sacrifice seemed to be necessary, however, and the victim was ready. When it was asked in the meeting of the Jersey delegation what was best to be done, and when the advice of the venerable man now sitting on the platform, (Judge HORNBLOWER,) was asked as to whom they should select, he proclaimed with an eye flashing fire, "I am a young American, and if we cannot get the man whom we prefer, I am willing to go for the great man whose star is now shining in the West. [Applause.] On that advice the delegation acted, disregarding all personal preferences for sake of the cause. And they were eminently satisfied with what they had done. They would not withhold their approval of the man who had not only chased the buffalo through the gorge *of the Rocky Mountains, grappled with the grizzly* bear in the mountain fastness, and planted the standard of the Republic over the remotest corners of the golden soil of California, but who could sit down and give us a manifest account of it all, and mark it down on the map for the instruction of every school-boy and school-girl. With FREMONT and DAYTON they would wake every echo in New-Jersey from the New-York line to the jumping off place at Cape May, and would set fire to the pine brakes along the Atlantic coast, the flame of which would spread to the banks of the Delaware—nay, over the Delaware, perhaps, and if those on the other side attempted to resist it, it would be at their serious peril. [Loud cheers.] This Convention had selected as its candidate for Vice-President one of New-Jersey's favorite sons—one who, if he had any equals, had certainly no superior in his native State, nor, he (Mr. VAN DYKE) believed he might say, in the whole country. He was an able scholar, a true gentleman, a distinguished lawyer and an upright judge. And he was perfectly sound on all the great questions now agitating the country. [Loud cheers.] He (the speaker) felt called upon to acknowledge the magnanimity of Illinois in withdrawing her candidate for the benefit of the cause, and would merely say that if the same sacrifice had been demanded of New-Jersey, she was ready to make it, and none more ready for it than the victim himself. [Loud cheers.] Let the controversy go as it might, however, New-Jersey would not abandon the cause as long as there was a plank left in the Republican platform. They would all unite to nail their colors to the mast, and conquer or perish. [Loud applause.]

Col. ARCHER, in behalf of Illinois, here arose and returned thanks for his State for the kindly disposition that had been shown towards one of her sons.

A resolution was now offered, as follows:

Resolved, That the next meeting of the National Republican Convention be held in Cleveland.

The resolution was adopted.

There were now loud and long-continued calls for JOHN P. HALE, who had entered the room.

A delegate announced that Hon. JOHN P. HALE was now in the Hall, and asked that he be invited to address the Convention.

Mr. HALE came forward in obedience to the call of the Chairman, amid enthusiastic cheers.

A delegate rose and moved that the next meeting of the National Republican Convention be held at Cleveland, Ohio.

[Loud cries of "No, no," "Leave that to the Committee."]

Another delegate suggested the propriety, when the Convention adjourned, of adjourning till they should meet again in Washington on the 4th of March next, to attend the inauguration of Mr. FREMONT. [Laughter.]

SPEECH OF JOHN P. HALE.

Mr. HALE, when the noise subsided, spoke as follows:

Permit me to congratulate you, my friends, to-day, upon the spirit that you have manifested, and the unanimity with which that expression has gone forth. I believe that this is a Convention assembled not so much to decide who shall administer the Government, but shall there be a Government to be administered? [Loud cheers, and cries of "that's it!"] You have assembled not to say whether the Union shall be preserved, but whether, being preserved, it shall be a blessing to the people or a scorn and a hissing the world over. [Loud cheers.] Some men, my friends, have expressed surprise and astonishment at the situation of things in this country. But I confess that whatever other emotions fill my breast to-day, surprise or astonishment finds no place there. I am not more surprised to see the news that comes flashing over the telegraph day after day, and is conveyed to our ears and our eyes, than I shall be surprised next Autumn to see the ripened fruit following the buds of Spring and the bloom of Summer. No, my friends, we are living in the harvest-time of a Pro-Slavery Democracy. They have sown their seeds; they have germinated, budded, blossomed, borne fruit; and now the historian is writing its history in the blood of our fellow-citizens on the plains of Kansas. [Loud cheers.] And it will go abroad writing its hideous picture on the heavens over our heads in the lurid light that flashes up from the burning dwellings of our own brethren, and the picture is heralded to the world by the screams of the mothers and children who have been ruthlessly driven from the home that the incendiary has laid in ashes. [Cheers.] And, my friends, the picture is not perfect until the faithful historian shall answer the question who has done it? I say the national Administration has done it, and nobody else; and they are responsible to-day for it to the world, to the country, to Heaven, and to all posterity; one of your resolutions, I believe, recites the objects which our fathers said they framed the Federal Constitution for. One of these was to insure "domestic tranquillity." Where is "domestic tranquillity," to-day, in Kansas? Trodden under foot, and lawless violence stalking in its place. Another was to promote justice. Where is justice, to-day, in Kansas? Trodden under foot by violence. And where is Liberty? Why, my friends, if it be anywhere else, as I trust in God it is, it is not in Kansas; but if it be not in the Territories, where the Federal jurisdiction extends, it has at least free territory in your own hearts, [loud cheers;] and I am confident that, un*der its generous impulses*, you will assemble as one mighty host, under the *leader you have selected*, to march forth in the coming campaign to a glorious victory. [Cheers.] My friends, I know it is bad taste for a man ever to indulge in personal allusions; but I think I have a right to indulge in one. Four years ago I had the honor of being nominated for President. [Cheers and laughter.] But my friends had told me that I had been in the minority so long that I made a most excellent candidate when they expected to be defeated, but when victory came they wanted another leader. [Laughter and applause.] They leave me still in the minority where I am. Well, my friends, what did we meet for? Can we unite? If we cannot, we deserve defeat. One old gentleman said to me, about a week ago: "Well, I don't know. I think if the Slave power takes one or two more screws upon us, it will bring the North together." [Loud cheers and laughter.] One or two more! Why, said I, if the North don't come together now, if they don't rouse themselves as one man, if they hear not all the voices which come to them from every quarter, they would not hear Moses and the prophets, neither would they be persuaded though they were screwed again. [Great laughter and applause.] Well, now, my friends, what is our prospect? I cannot speak for this whole country, but I have just come from New-Hampshire. They talk to you here, perhaps, about the preferences of the different States. We had no preferences there. We were for the cause. We were for liberty. We were for the great principles of the Constitution carried out faithfully, and no matter who might be the standard-bearer, we were the soldiers to the cause, and we were ready to fight under any true man. And it is, perhaps, true, my friends, that the hot impulses which are ready to wipe out whatever odium is fastened upon our State by its unfortunate connection with the present Administration, will rally our voters more readily and more cheerfully under the gallant man you have selected for President. New-Hampshire is small, I know, but I tell you she is sound to the core, and she will speak a language that will tower above the little voices she has been uttering for some time past as high as the mountains tower above the valleys. And so it will be with all New-England. Then we come to Pennsylvania. And what of her? It cannot be that this glorious Commonwealth, formed by the piety and nurtured by the patriotism of a Penn—it cannot be that this Commonwealth, with such a glorious beginning, with such magnificent prospects, with such a glorious future before her—it cannot be that in this great contest of the day, compared with which all other contests sink into comparative insignificance, that she is going to belie her glorious history, her rich memories, her dead patriots, her living fame, and bind herself to the car of Slavery. [Loud applause.] Oh, no, my friends, I don't believe it. Why, I should almost be afraid that the rumbling of the dry bones of the dead patriots of another age would come back to rebuke their recreant sons, before they would permit such a reproach as that to be fastened upon the land of their affections. It cannot be. We have nothing to do, my friends, but to go forward. The harvest is ripe for the sickle. God's blessings hang over us, only waiting for us to take them. That is all. [Loud and repeated cheers.] And, my friends, there is one glorious feature in this campaign, and that is, we fight it above board. We have got out of the bushes. We will have no more bush-fighting. We have had, with the blessing of Providence, the power of the old Grecian warrior, answered in our own form. When an unnatural mist came over him, he poured forth the whole energy of his warlike nature in one fervent supplication—

Oh, God, dispel these clouds;
The light of Heaven restore;
Give me to see, and
AJAX asks no more.

These clouds are all dispelled. The mists that have enveloped us have rolled away before the brightening rays of the glorious sun of liberty and light. And it shines out over us all. Here are the two hosts. There is the host that has sworn to extend the mildew of Slavery over the whole land—and here is the army that opposes them. There is no mistake about it. There is an open field and a fair fight. The banners are as distinct as light and darkness. [Applause.] The word has gone forth; and from now to the final conflict every man has a duty for himself individually and collectively. [Cheers.] And what is that duty? Why, he is to be not only a soldier, but a missionary. He is to go forth to do battle himself and to persuade his neighbors to spread abroad the light—to tell him, in the good Providence of God, that the crisis which is to determine whether Liberty or Slavery is to rule the destinies of this country, has come. And, my friends, if there is any man here who has a brave heart in his bosom, I think he will thank God that it has come in his day. We had better settle it, now, friends; possibly we may better settle it by the ballot than by the cartridge box. It is in our power now this year to settle this great question at the ballot box; and in doing it we shall achieve a victory which will tend to the progress of Liberty and the cause of Humanity and the destinies of Liberty as connected with this Government, and more glorious than when CORNWALLIS surrendered the last British army to the American hosts. For that victory, friends, I trust that we will go forward with one heart, and one purpose, and one generous resolve. The signs are all favorable. Intelligence is broadcast in this day; it cannot go fast enough through the ordinary modes of conveyance. We have enlisted the lightnings of Heaven, and they rush from place to place, flashing intelligence from mind to mind. And thus, having the good cause commended by every consideration that can address itself to the heart of the patriot or the Christian, let us, with firm hopes, generous purposes, and self-sacrificing fidelity to the cause, go forward, being assured that the sympathies of good men and the favor of a good God will crown our efforts with success. [Enthusiastic cheering, amid which the gentleman retired.]

SPEECH OF MR. DORSHEIMER.

He said: Gentlemen, I am startled by the greatness of the compliment under which I am introduced. The President says I am large and good looking, and withal a Dutchman. [Applause.] It is now more than 40 years since I came to this country, and little did I think when I arrived, that I should have to stand up in Buffalo at the present day to speak against Slavery. I have always been a Democrat. I thought the Democratic Party was the party of Freedom; and if, while I remained in that party, its creed contained anything in favor of Slavery, I did not understand it. So I have always been opposed to Slavery, and as soon as I discovered what favored it in the platforms and acts of the party and its leaders, I left it. [Applause.] I have been so long in this country that I have almost forgotten my native tongue. I have been more than 40 years in American society—[illegible] [Laughter and applause.] I have [illegible] secret political societies, and I not believe they will ever succeed in injuring an honest man. [Applause.] I have always been well treated by Americans wherever I have been—often, I have thought, much better than I deserved. The German population of the United States are, as has been said, opposed to Slavery; I am opposed to it; and I was grieved when I heard Mr. STEVENS say what he did concerning the State of Pennsylvania. When I think that she was the first to take me in her arms; that from her I received my wife; and that she is dear to me because of a multitude of fond recollections, I am sorry to hear any one even doubt of her certainty for freedom in the coming election. [Applause.] I would be sorely grieved, were I to return to my home with the impression that Pennsylvania would not give a majority for the ticket we have nominated. I know that most of the Germans of Pennsylvania are mainly in the right on the important question of Slavery; and if they need any help from me, I will say to my friends that I will come to Pennsylvania whenever they want me to aid in the good cause. [Applause.] But, Gentlemen, I have detained you too long, and I will now give way to my good friend, JOHN A. KING, who will tell you more that is good than I can, and do it in a much better style. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF JOHN A. KING.

He said his friend had left nothing for him to add, and had said what he had said in an admirable way. And yet as he had been requested to do so, he would say a word on behalf of New-York. They had come to the Convention for the purpose of uniting upon a standard bearer during the coming campaign. He had had his own preferences—he had thought that when they had an able statesman in New-York—one who had discharged his duties in all of the lofty positions he had been called to occupy, in an able manner—in such manner as to command the admiration of the whole country—it would be well to present his name to the Convention. He had hoped that the name of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New-York, would have been presented. [Great applause.] For in him their hopes were centered. They knew him to be true, and they knew him to be faithful, for they had tried him. [Applause.] But it was not deemed best. It was thought unadvisable to take such a man from the Senate at such a time. [Applause.] In making a selection it was, where there was a desire for unanimity, comparatively an easy task to pass from one good friend of the cause to another. We, of New-York, have ever been true to the Constitution and true to Freedom. We had no preferences which we could permit to interfere with that, and we gave, without consultation—for we had no meeting—the unanimous vote for JOHN C. FREMONT. New-York sustains the nomination, and I trust she will give him, not a plurality, but a majority of her votes. I have no right to pledge any number for her, but I know her record is right for Freedom. She was right in 1839, and she will be so again. Proceeding to speak of Mr. FREMONT, he said he knew but little of him personally, and yet he knew him to be a true man, a brave man, and a man of integrity. His history was in every school-book. They required a man who would not hesitate when Freedom was in danger, and he believed J. C. FREMONT to be that man. [Applause.] And there was another man, a man from New-Jersey—whom they had nominated for the Vice-Presidency. He was a man of middle age, and he knew him to be a good man. He had been with him in the Congress of the United States for two years, where he had seen that he was as true as steel, and that his qualifications were such as fitted him practically for the office of President of the Senate. These were the men they had nominated. He asked, would they elect them. [Cries of "Yes, we will!"] Continuing, he said, the people were moved concerning the great questions which were now the issues. They were interested in them, not as questions of tariff, &c., but as questions in which the principles of the Constitution were involved and in danger; and he believed that they would make one more grand effort for Freedom in November next. [Applause.] These were the sentiments of his heart. He was brought up at the feet of one who had something to do with the formation of the Constitution. He bore his name, and he was like him in his love for Liberty. [Applause.] These were also the sentiments of New-York. She was not for disunion—she was strong for union and for the Constitution. It was to sustain both that they had met in Convention, and he believed their action would have that result if ratified by the people. To that end they must all work, for it would require an earnest effort to command success.

Mr. KING retired amid great applause.

The Committee to notify candidates were here announced as follows:

A. W. Ashley, Ohio; Anthony J. Bleecker, New-York; Joseph C. Hornblower, New-Jersey; E. Rockwood Hoar, Massachusetts; Thaddeus Stevens, Pennsylvania; Kinsley S. Bingham, Michigan; Jno. A. Wells, California; Gov. Cleveland, Connecticut; Cyrus Aldricks, Illinois.

On motion the President of the Convention was added to Committee as chairman.

Mr. CARPENTER, Vermont, asked if the Convention had ever heard of Vermont being sick? [Cries, "No," "No."]

Mr. CARPENTER—No they never had, but she was unwell once, and that was when she miscarried at the birth of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. She was now well, and would give evidence of her returning vigor in her vote next Fall. [Loud cheers.]

Judge HOADLEY, of Ohio, followed. He would pledge his word that the young men of Ohio would do their duty nobly under their young and gallant leader, and the State would, in her majority of 100,000 in November next, prove herself the first Republican State in the land.

Gov. KENT, of Maine, pledged his State to the ticket.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, said Massachusetts would ratify the nominations at the ballot box, but he desired that HENRY WILSON might speak for her now.

[illegible]

SPEECH [illegible]

Mr. WILSON was received with vehement cheers. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT and Fellow-Citizens of the Convention: I congratulate you on the result of this day's proceedings. You have produced a platform that embraces Freedom, Humanity and Christianity. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] You have embodied the sentiments of a Free Christian Democracy in your platform. [Cheers.] You have placed in nomination a ticket that you have not to apologize for. You have a ticket [illegible] worthy of the suffrages of the Christian freemen of the United States. [Cheers.] Sir, I am called upon to respond for Massachusetts [illegible] by an uncounted majority, will sustain that platform and support that ticket. For myself, Sir, I would I have the grandeur of [illegible] the son of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS [illegible] to-day. I would rather hear the son of SAMUEL HOAR, who was driven from South Carolina. And I would rather hear the voice of any of the other delegates of Massachusetts [illegible] own. But, Sir, as I have been called upon to say a word or two, I will speak with some degree of frankness, and say that we have adopted a glorious platform. We have a glorious ticket. And now, all that is required is that we organize the Christian Democratic sentiment of America, and place that ticket in power. [Loud cheers.] Are you, gentlemen, for free speech? [Shouts of "Aye," "Yes," and cheers.] Then vote for J. C. FREMONT. [Cheers.] Are you for a free press? [Aye.] —all over the North? [Yes, yes!] In Kansas? [Shouts of "Yes, certainly."] Everywhere in the territory of the United States? ["Aye, aye!"] Then vote the ticket that has been here nominated. [Cheers.] Are you for free homes [illegible] everywhere under the folds of the flag of the United States—in the Territories of the United States? [Cheers, and shouts of "aye."] Then vote that ticket. Are you for free Kansas? [Cries of "aye."] Do you want to bring that young sister State, now in a condition of civil war, into the galaxy of free democracies? [Loud cries of "aye."] Then support that ticket. [Cheers.] Aye, gentlemen, let our motto in this contest be, Free Speech, Free Press, Free Men, Free Labor, Free Territory and FREMONT. [Thundering cheers.] Gentlemen, my feelings this day are not unmixed with sadness. Our friends from Pennsylvania have been disappointed in their choice.

Governor CLEVELAND—The gentleman will will allow me to make a suggestion. All that is healed up, and they are now glad that they were disappointed.

VOICES—"Certainly," "Certainly." [Loud cheers.]

Mr. WILSON—Then, Sir, I pass from that allusion to it. I rejoice to learn that their feelings of yesterday have passed into rejoicing, and that we hope to-day. I believe that this ticket will not only be sustained in New England, and the West, in New York, and in New Jersey, but that it will carry the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. [Loud cheers.] They may tell me that FREMONT is a [illegible] thank God, we can say that he did not [illegible] when they were debating the [illegible] trade and sailors' rights. [Applause.] You have got that history to apologize for. And, Sir, his name is not appended to that Ostend address, that piratical document that has disgraced America in the eyes of the civilized world. His history is a brilliant and glorious chapter in the history of the country, and there is no American of any party that is not proud of him. [Cheers.] You have no apologies to make for your candidate for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Sir, a delegate from New-Jersey has told us that W. L. DAYTON has been true to Liberty. The other day I examined the Congressional Record, and read his able and brilliant speech against the Compromise measures. I read up his history, because I wanted to know that the man to put on this ticket with JOHN C. FREMONT. [Loud cheers.] I will say that in the Senate of the United States, among the most gifted sons of the Republic, WM. L. DAYTON was [illegible] ... [illegible] talent, we have principle and patriotism in our ticket. And all we want is the organization of the freemen of the Union. I suggest, Sir, that you go home to-day, and there organize [illegible] State Conventions [illegible] nation, and organize Young America [illegible] resolutions we have adopted. [Cheers.] We want to-day that our fathers took all [illegible] WASHINGTON, to lead us to victory. When JOHN HANCOCK and SAMUEL ADAMS [illegible] Revolution, the British Government [illegible] who HANCOCK and who ADAMS were. Said he, "I have heard of HANCOCK, but who are this ADAMS?" Gentlemen, the British Government and the Sayres and [illegible] Adams [illegible] oppose this ticket [illegible] will find out in November next who JOHN C. FREMONT is. [Loud applause.] This is a movement of freedom. It is a revolution of liberty, of humanity, of Christianity, of all that is noble in man. And I believe it will gloriously triumph in November next. It is our duty, gentlemen, each and all of us, to labor and to hope on until we establish the principles embodied in this platform, in the Government of this country, and plant them permanently [illegible] the banner on which Mr. FREMONT'S name was inscribed in the Presidential Chair of the Republic. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Governor PATTERSON, of New-York, arose and asked that two of the sons of New-York might be heard. [Applause.] He wished Mr. DORSHEIMER, of Buffalo, and Hon. JOHN A. KING to speak for New-York. He would call upon Mr. DORSHEIMER first.

When he had reached the platform, Gov. CLEAVELAND introduced him as a large, good looking man, and a Dutchman.

Messrs. DAVID WILMOT, Pa.; WILLIAMS, [illegible]; [illegible], Con.; BRAMLETTE, Ky., and DAVIS, R. I., severally addressed the Convention for their States, fully and heartily indorsing the ticket.

A delegate from Kentucky announced officially that CASSIUS M. CLAY would support the ticket.

Mr. FRENCH, of Maryland, and Mr. [illegible], of Kansas, expressed their entire concurrence in the platform and their satisfaction with the candidates.

Gov. POMEROY, of Kansas, made a few eloquent and stirring remarks. He said that some people, letting Kansas in free, as a final settlement of the past. But this was not enough. The South must make atonement—must make reparation. They must recompense the free men of Kansas for their buildings destroyed and their property stolen. They must give back the dead that have gone before. They must restore to the mother the only son—the only hope, to the wife the husband of her heart. Atonement was the word—they must make atonement for the record of the past. The free men who went to Kansas did not think they were going where they were deprived of the protection of their Government. They had a right to go as free men. They did not suppose that when there they should have to learn another language, to undergo another baptism; for they had been baptised in the love of Freedom at their early homes. They should not be slaves—they had not the mark of servitude written on their brows or branded on their foreheads. They had come here from their desolate homes with drooping hearts and trembling hands, but they were now inspired with hope, for they found their friends ready and willing to aid them. He concluded by declaring that all Free Kansas would pray that the man who crossed our prairies to California may be the next President of the Union.

Mr. POMEROY'S remarks created much sensation, and were received with loud applause.

Mr. WILMOT moved to reconsider the resolution directing the National Committee to call a Young Men's Convention in New-York in September, for the purpose of substituting Harrisburg, Penn. Carried, and the desired alteration was made.

Judge HOAR, of Massachusetts, *called up* the resolution, to hold the next National Convention at Cleveland, and moved its reference to the Executive Committee. He thought the Committee should name the place. *If successful in this election* they might hold their next Convention in Kentucky or Virginia. Massachusetts desired to advance the column to the South, holding their party to be a National party. The Democrats had called their next National Convention at South Carolina, and if they persevered in their present policy, they would never dare to show themselves north of that State. The resolution was referred.

Judge HOAR then proposed the usual resolutions of thanks to the officers of the meeting, the Committee of Arrangements, the citizens of Philadelphia, and the reporters and members of the Press, and then, led off by the Chair, the Convention gave nine hearty cheers for the ticket, and then adjourned *sine die*.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Nomination of Col. Fremont—Exciting Scenes—Tremendous Enthusiasm—A Proclamation.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]

The second day's session of the [illegible] National Convention closed after having [illegible] nomination for President [illegible] evening, and up to the [illegible] yesterday morning, the canvass [illegible] fates was active and [illegible] finally reduced to the [illegible] Messrs. FREMONT and MCLEAN. The friends of the other possible candidates had withdrawn from the contest, or rested on their oars, leaving the discussions between the friends of FREMONT and MCLEAN, and [illegible] termination of the [illegible] both of the [illegible]

The adherents of [illegible] to make [illegible] have come out [illegible] FREMONT as their first choice. They [illegible] to the Convention, and that the Convention [illegible] they were quite confident of carrying [illegible]

On [illegible] the Committee on the Platform presented their report, embodying in a series of resolutions [illegible] of Slavery and a denial of the duty of Congress [illegible] within the limits contemplated by the Constitution. There was also one favoring the [illegible] of a railroad to the Pacific, and another in favor of [illegible] the rights of all citizens of the Republic.

A brief discussion of the report followed, on a motion to recommit the last resolution, for the purpose of having one or two words changed, to make it more clear and explicit, during which discussion frequent allusions were made to the platform who [illegible]

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE NORTH AMERICAN CONVENTION.

[illegible] Resumed at the Apollo Rooms.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

THE REPUBLICANS DENOUNCED.

Ill Feeling in the Convention—Bolts for Fillmore.

Thursday, June 19.

The North American Convention, which adjourned on Monday in order to give time to its Committee to cooperate with the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, resumed its session yesterday at noon, at the Apollo Rooms, in Broadway. But few delegates were present at the morning session.

Mr. Governor Colby, of New-Hampshire, called the Convention to order, and desired to know its pleasure.

Mr. O. [illegible] moved an immediate adjournment, the Committee of Conference being still absent.

[illegible] announced the receipt of a dispatch from George Law, which was read as follows:

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 19.

[illegible] Astor House:

We leave this morning at 9 o'clock. Have a meeting this afternoon. Do nothing till we arrive. [illegible] all will be right. GEORGE LAW.

[illegible] dispatch was received with great applause.

[illegible] Webb read a special dispatch to the Daily Times, announcing the meeting of the Republican and North American Committees at the [illegible] Rooms, with speeches in favor of cordial union. (Great applause.)

The Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock.

Mr. [illegible]—It takes a large pot a long time to boil. When it does boil, if it does boil over a little, that's to be expected! I advise this [illegible] to keep cool! [Laughter.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock with a large attendance.

In the absence of Governor Colby, Mr. [illegible], of Massachusetts, took the chair.

Mr. George Law, whose rising was the signal of a hearty burst of applause, reported, on behalf of the Committee of Conference with the Philadelphia Convention, that the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Thurston, was then engaged in preparing a report for presentation to the Convention.

The Convention awaited with patience the appearance of the Secretary.

[illegible], the nominee of this Convention, for Vice-President, entered the room and was received with a round of cheers.

At [illegible] o'clock, Mr. Thurston, Secretary of the Committee, made his appearance, but the report [illegible]. The members of the Committee were immediately invited to step up stairs for a [illegible] conference, and accordingly retired from the [illegible].

During the absence of the Committee, knots of [illegible] in different parts of the hall, [illegible] the position of affairs, and for a few minutes [illegible] talking and a free expression of opinion. It was evidently the opinion of the majority that the Convention should stand upon its dignity.

After an absence of a quarter of an hour, the Committee ascended to the hall and filed into their seats with Lieut. Gov. Ford at their head.

Mr. Thurston, Secretary of the Committee, then [illegible], the platform, received from Mr. Law two [illegible] sheets of paper, and proceeded to read the following:

REPORT.

The Committee of Conference appointed by this Convention respectfully report:

That the Committee, in pursuance of the resolution passed by this Convention, proceeded to the city of Philadelphia on [illegible], and reported themselves to the Republican Convention through Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee. That the communication addressed to Mr. Morgan was laid before the Convention assembled in Philadelphia, and was by that body laid upon the table by vote, until the Convention had nominated a candidate for President; that after said nomination, the Convention reconsidered its action, and appointed a Committee to confer with your Committee; that a conference between the two Committees commenced at 9 o'clock last evening, and continued until [illegible] o'clock this morning; that at said conference the name of William F. Johnston was withdrawn as a candidate for Vice-President by his friends from Pennsylvania. That your Committee then represented to the Republican Committee that the American Convention had indicated its preference for Mr. Banks, believing that he would be entirely acceptable to the American and Republican Parties. That after the rejection of Mr. Banks by the Republican Convention, your Committee would respectfully ask the Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Vice-President who would be entirely acceptable to the American Party, and that it would refrain from passing any resolution which would do violence to the feelings and principles of the American Party.

Sub-Committees of Conference were then appointed by the two Committees in relation to the Vice-Presidency; and a name was suggested to the Republican Committee by the unanimous voice of your Committee, which would be acceptable to the principles and views of the American Party.

Since the return of your Committee from Philadelphia, intelligence has been received that the Republican Convention has nominated a candidate for the Vice-Presidency without any regard to the wishes and views of the American Party.

GEORGE LAW, Chairman.

W. S. Thurston, Secretary.

Before the question could be taken on the adoption of the report,

Ex-Councilman H. B. Webb, of New-York, rose in a state of high excitement, and bolted for Fillmore. He made a very violent speech. Beginning, he asked: "Is Americanism played out?" [To which the lobby replied "No," "No Sir," "No Sir-ee!"] After the [illegible] subsided, the speaker resumed, inquiring—Are we men? Or are we to be treated as fools? [Cries of "No, no!"] [illegible]

[illegible]

[Uproarious plaudits from the lobby.]

Mr. Webb was called to order, till the question was taken on the reception of the report. It was [illegible], and the ex-Councilman of the Seventeenth [illegible], with sundry fragrant remarks upon [illegible] wrecks of parties, and "the fall of this Convention, for the benefit of designing men," he [illegible]

—All is gone.

We were [illegible] dear decoy," &c., &c.

[illegible] Millard Fillmore. [The lobby [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] said [illegible] and I [illegible] as I can. He left.

Mr. [illegible], of Pennsylvania, rose—He was [illegible] the report of the Committee so correctly [illegible] upon the [illegible] Philadelphia. He denounced [illegible] National Convention as a [illegible], which had betrayed every [illegible]

[illegible] Kansas; [illegible] for Kansas; [illegible] American principles; they [illegible] Americans by the last resolution adopted [illegible]. [Applause.]

[illegible]

A delegate then rose in his place and read the following dispatch:

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 19.

[illegible] American Convention [illegible]

[illegible]

A. M. BROWN.

[illegible]

[illegible]

place, he did not believe that the Republican Delegates at Philadelphia had acted in bad faith. He believed that they appreciated the honesty, the devotion to freedom, and the truth of the American Party. [illegible] cooperate [illegible] Fillmore [illegible] Douglas [illegible] of the Slavery Party [illegible] it was [illegible] nigger [illegible] opposed to those principles that if they had nominated his own father he should have been compelled to oppose them. He regretted to have to confess that by the action of the Republican Party at Philadelphia, James Buchanan was made President of the United States. (Hisses.) Don't hiss at the truth. Let geese and snakes do that. He (the speaker) was certain, that as things now stood, Buchanan would be the next President. Fillmore was only nominated to drive the North into a better bargain with the South. Fillmore could not carry a single Southern State. For himself, whatever others might do, he would not go back to Millard Fillmore. The time had arrived for every man to stand firm as the Rock of Gibraltar. No, he would not go back to Millard Fillmore. [Loud and continued cheering.] If the American Party of the Northern States wished to reunite their forces, and put up another set of men, he would be with them to the last. Let them be independent enough to nominate their own new candidates, and it would be a medicine for other parties, that would keep them from trying further experiments with the American Party. He believed that men could be found who, while thoroughly opposed to Slavery, would yet respect the rights of every State, and who would carry the field independent of any other party. But first let them adjourn for thirty days, and call a Convention on the plains of Trenton or Saratoga,—there to nominate their own candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency—a President who was not narrow minded, but who, sagacious like Washington, could choose a cabinet wise in itself. At any rate, let the meeting adjourn till to-morrow. He wanted to sleep; a little sleep wouldn't do anybody any hurt. They would then have more knowledge about many things than they had now. It was whispered about that Banks had refused to accept the nomination. That might be only a rumor; but if it were true it would be easy to select another candidate. The colors of the American Party might still be nailed to the mast, and he did not believe they would be torn down, although they might be soiled in the conflict in which they were destined to take part. [Cheers.]

After a few remarks from Mr. Neal, of Massachusetts, Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, rose to speak. He was indignant at the conduct of the Philadelphia Convention, and announced his determination to go for Fillmore.

About twenty persons here rose together, but the Chairman decided that Mr. Webster, of Minnesota, had the floor. Mr. Webster only wanted to adjourn till to-day. A gentleman rose to a point of order. What was the question before the meeting? It had not been spoken to. Nothing had been said concerning the report.

Mr. Webster renewed his motion to adjourn.

Somebody seconded it.

Somebody else seconded it.

A third somebody seconded it.

Mr. North, of New-Hampshire, stood upon his legs. He wished to know whether——

Mr. Webster moved to adjourn. Several people seconded.

——whether the Committee had acted——

Mr. Webster withdrew his motion to adjourn.

——acted in accordance with the second part of their instructions——

A gentleman, (not Mr. Webster,) moved to adjourn.

——instructions in reference to a consultation with the nominees of the Convention?

The President said the business before the meeting was the adoption of the report. He put the question. The report was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Perkins then moved an adjournment, and accomplished what Mr. Webster, of Minnesota, several times tried in vain. The meeting agreed to adjourn to this morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Sumner's Speech—The Pro-Slavery Party.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: My opposition to the Abolitionists has always bordered upon the acrimonious. Of all political parties, that has been almost hateful to me; and it has required all the reasoning of calm moments to restrain and curb my feelings within the bounds of Christian and gentlemanly propriety.

When the "Abolitionists" of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky were struggling for a "Free Soil" of their own, I watched their proceedings with an intense interest, and read their speeches with most earnest mental prayer, that they might succeed in delivering their country from the horrid Slavery described by themselves. Never shall I forget the words of a distinguished Virginian, Mr. Leigh, now deceased. He had referred to the fact of the much more rapid increase of the blacks, in proportion, than the whites; and stated that in Lower Virginia the whites had actually decreased in number; and warranted by these unanswerable statements, he proclaimed to the world, from the Legislative Halls of the Old Dominion, that "the whites of the South have only one of four alternatives before them—either to send the blacks out of the country, or move out of it themselves; or else to butcher the blacks off, or be butchered themselves."

It was while these Southern States seemed on the point of adopting some remedy for the future, that the Northern Abolitionists, probably aroused by the arguments, sprang into political existence. I was not alone in feeling that while, upon abstract principle they were right in the main, yet, as Northern men, their measures were wrong; that they had no business to meddle with the matter as it then stood; that their noise could do nothing but evil; and that they were only marplots; and the result has proved them to be so. My own heart was shut against them, as I knew that of the South must be, nor was I singular in these views. At the time they commenced their career as a political party there was not, I venture to say, one hundred Pro-Slavery men residing north of Mason and Dickson's Line. All were Abolitionists in theory and heart; but those who, by their noise, claimed the title *par excellence*, were few indeed. The sagacious good feeling of the masses was against them. What other political party at the North has always been kept down? Mr. Sumner, himself, is in the Senate by the help of Democratic votes. What other political party has been mobbed at the North? What other politicians, since the Tories of the Revolution, have been ridden upon rails at the North?

But Mr. Blair, recently editor of the *Globe*,—the Democratic organ of the Union, South and North,—says truly that the proceedings of the Abolitionists at the North were made a "pretext" at the South for Slavery aggression, and for political aggression upon the North; and that this aggression was stirred up and pushed on by the Nullifiers of the South. And yet, prejudices here were as strong as ever against Abolitionists. It is also true that hundreds of thousands who were never Abolitionists were outraged by the peculiar provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. They did not like to be made "nigger catchers" for the South; they despised and hated the idea of men being appointed at the North as judges (Commissioners) between the black and his claimant, and then being paid five dollars if, after hearing the case, they should discharge the black, and ten dollars if they will send him into Slavery!

Why such a provision? Doubtless it was thought South of Pennsylvania, that creatures would be found North, by such a President as Pierce,—and of course in the Democratic Party,—who would accept these offices upon such terms, and, for the additional five dollars, perjure themselves, and send negroes into Slavery, right or wrong. Beyond peradventure this was the object of this "sliding scale" of fees, for these Slave Judges. Any other explanation can only insult man's common sense.

It is also true that hundreds and thousands more, at the North, have been outraged by the rascally repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and yet prejudice against the Abolitionists has still continued so strong among us, that thousands would never have felt the least desire to read Mr. Sumner's speech, and never would have done so, but for the treatment he has received.

I must plead guilty to this charge. I am sure I never should have read it but for that cowardly attack upon his person.

When that occurred, I thought it was time to look into the matter,—and, Sir, I am amazed. I hesitate not to say, that no speech made in Congress, since the days of Webster and Hayne, will compare with this of Mr. Sumner's, for concise logic, force, and classic beauty; and as for personal abuse, there is no more of it than facts seemed to require; and not a tithe of that contained in the speeches of his opponents.

In truth, no candid man can rise from the perusal of Mr. Sumner's speech without feeling in his heart that he was not for personal abuse that he was struck down, but for telling the truth. It was for using arguments and facts, which his opponents felt could not be answered; and for exposing falsehoods, fraud and knavery, beyond redress, that he suffered.

You have done well by republishing his speech, and you have done better by publishing it in connection with the replies to it, and his rejoinder; for those replies of Douglas and Mason prove that what is said above is true. By them his opponents stand self-convicted, and if it was personal to compare them with Don Quixote and his Sancho, the personality was towards them, and those heroes of a tale have the most reason to complain.

The fact is, men have borne and can bear very well mere personal abuse, particularly if based upon false assumptions, for then they have well-grounded convictions that it will operate to their own benefit, and recoil upon the offenders; but nothing makes men so angry as having their knavery exposed, and being told of it in language too plain and forcible to be controverted. A gentlemanly tone and manner is then no palliation in their eyes; it sharpens the sting, and blood only can atone for the truth spoken, and to this it has come.

The question now is no longer one of Abolitionism. It is a question now of white Slavery—a question whether Northern men at Washington can speak the truth in argument; whether Northern men must themselves be slaves to the South, and basely submit to every indignity and injury their Lordships can heap upon us—even to blows.

Such is the issue now, and I beg you will stereotype your Supplement to the Times containing those speeches; put them in pamphlet form, in the neatest style, that they may be bound, preserved and read. Sell them by the thousand, just as they are, without a word of comment; let every elector be supplied, and he will make his own comments, pertinent to the case.

THE FEJEE ISLANDS.

Sketch of the Natives and Foreign Residents.

THE CAUSES OF THE LATE WAR.

Highly Interesting Narrative.

The following communication has been received from a gentleman who has a number of years been residing at the Fejee Islands:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

From numerous inquiries which have been made of me concerning the causes of the late war at the Fejees, it has occurred to me that your readers may be interested to know the commencement of the disturbances between the foreigners residing there and Thakombau, who styles himself King of this group, though he does not rule over all the Islands, but only over a very small part of them. Still, he is the greatest of their chiefs, and has more authority than any among them;—indeed, his power over his own subjects is absolute.

THE KING OF THE FEJEES.

To judge from his appearance he is about forty-five years of age, handsome, finely formed, and though very haughty, has, when he chooses, the appearance and manners of a gentleman, if one may apply such a term to a savage. But under such a prepossessing exterior, there lies as cruel, black, and blood-thirsty a heart as ever beat in human breast. Thousands, yes, tens of thousands, have been cruelly murdered by his command, many of them by his own hand. His own arm upraised the tomahawk, clove asunder the skulls of two of his brothers, brutally disfigured a beautiful young girl, his sister, by cutting off her nose, and other cruelties, because she indignantly refused to gratify his wicked, incestuous desires.

He is the most cruel cannibal in a land of cannibals, the most blood-thirsty of murderers and the greatest tyrant that exists in these beautiful, but benighted and savage islands.

THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF THE FEJEES.

The foreign residents of the Fejee Islands reside at the town of Lavuka, on the Island of Ovalau, distant from Bau the residence of the King twenty-five miles. The Island of Ovalau is twenty miles in circumference, hilly, mountainous and sterile in the interior, but lovely and fertile on the seaboard. On the eastern side are about twenty small towns, eight of them, to the northward of Lavuka, being subject to Tamai-ni-kai-papalagi, (father of foreigners,) who is the chief of that place; and the remainder to the southward of Lavuka under the subjection of Thakombau, the King of Bau. Lavuka previous to the war was never tributary to him, though its inhabitants stood somewhat in awe of Thakombau, and always treated him with the greatest respect. In the interior of Ovalau, among the mountains, are several populous towns, the natives of which are very savage and treacherous.

Lavuka has always been the principal residence of the foreigners, and is the first place to which vessels repair, it having an excellent and safe harbor. Though not numbering many inhabitants it is an independent town, and aside from its dependencies on the Island, has several other towns subject to it. Tamai-ni-kai-papalagi, the Chief, has always exhibited great friendship to foreigners, and the spacious house in which he resided, together with many belonging to the inferior Chiefs, were intermingled with the houses of the white residents.

On a bright moonlight night in November, which is the beginning of Summer, a small boat was discovered approaching the gravelly beach in front of the pretty little town of Lavuka. As it grated on the coral shore we perceived it contained two lads, thirteen and sixteen years of age, one of them a son of Mr. Byrne, a resident of Lavuka, who had been absent a month on a trading cruise. The boys were much exhausted, and had to be lifted out of the boat, they having since morning pulled thirty miles against a fresh breeze and head sea. When a little refreshed they gave the following account:

COMMENCEMENT OF THE OUTRAGES BY THE NATIVES.

The previous evening Mr. Byrne's vessel had anchored off the Island of Malaoa, the natives of which had heretofore been considered friendly to the whites. In getting under way in the morning the vessel grounded on the shore reef which was to leeward of her anchorage. It being half ebb-tide some hundreds of the natives waded off, and under the pretence of pushing the vessel afloat dragged her further up on the reef, and as the tide was fast receding she was soon high and dry. They then clambered on board, knocked down Byrne and his mate, threw them over the side on to the reef, and commenced their work of destruction and plunder. The cargo consisted of arrow root, beche le mer, turtle shell and salt meat, most of which, except the turtle shell, was wantonly thrown into the sea. The cabin, which was full of merchandise for barter, was soon plundered; and even the sails were torn into strips to be used in place of blankets. Byrne and mate, though much injured, were crawling over the reef towards the shore; when the two boys, seeing the savages busily occupied in their pillage, rowed away in the small boat, and after a hard day's pull had reached Lavuka.

MEETING OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS—MEASURES TAKEN FOR RESTITUTION.

The foreign residents (among whom was the writer) immediately assembled, and after sending for the chief, Tamai-ni-kai-papalagi, it was resolved that we would no longer suffer the aggressions of the natives as we had heretofore done, but combine together to resist oppression, and for the future to take the punishment of all offenders into our own hands. It was also resolved that on the ensuing morning, at daybreak, all the foreigners should embark in our small cruising boats, (from eight to ten tons each,) and proceed to Malaoa to rescue Byrne and his mate if they should still be alive, and demand restitution of such property as had not been destroyed. Accordingly in the morning we started, forty-two whites in six boats, and Tamai-ni-kai-papalagi with ten canoes of natives of Lavuka in a canoe. [illegible] the boats [illegible] when the boats [illegible] it being but a small island, as to surround it, and to prevent the natives from escaping to the mainland in their canoes during the night. In the morning we formed ourselves, landed on one of the two towns on the island, marched up to and before its inhabitants could prepare for resistance, we [illegible] their gates. The natives, though numerous, [illegible] were much frightened, and promised if we would spare their lives they would give up their share of the plunder. This promise was redeemed but in part, and after a thousand equivocations and lies, the remainder was searched out in different hiding places in their houses and about the town. It was now 10 o'clock A. M. We sent a messenger to the other and principal town, demanding Byrne and mate, and the restitution of all the stolen property in their possession. We soon had the gratification of receiving and welcoming Byrne and companion, but no property of any value. Byrne stated, however, that the value of turtle-shell alone concealed by them amounted to some hundreds of dollars. During the middle of the day, while we were resting in the shade from the heat of the scorching sun, our messenger was continually going to and fro from the town, endeavoring to persuade the natives peaceably to restore their plunder, but their avarice proved stronger than their fear, and they obstinately refused to comply with our wishes. At 3½ o'clock we sent for the last time, saying that if all the property was not immediately sent to us, we should commence an attack upon them. The answer returned was "they had no property belonging to us." We,

A SHARP SKIRMISH.

therefore, loaded our firearms, strapped cartridge boxes to our waists, and marched in a body to the town—breaking through their gates, under a shower of musket balls and arrows. We had some hard work, and some hard blows and sharp fighting for ten minutes, when our adversaries cried for quarter, which was immediately granted; when we found that eighty out of their four hundred were dead, or severely wounded—while of our own party only six were wounded, and none of them dangerously so. We immediately collected all the property which Mr. Byrne recognized as his own, then fired the town, reëmbarked on board our boats, keeping a good watch during the night, and started next morning for Lavuka, where we arrived the same afternoon.

THE AMERICANS DRAW DOWN THE HATRED OF A POWERFUL CHIEF.

There was a distinguished and powerful chief, called "Frani," from his having murdered the Captain of a French vessel some few years previous. He resided on a small island called Vera, of which he was the principal chief, two miles distant from Bau, the home of the king. His influence was secondary only to that of Thakombau, and, though not having so much authority, had always been considered the most wily and treacherous of any of the chiefs in the group. At one time he invited two hundred natives of an adjoining town to visit him, which they did, and while engaged in feasting they were all murdered by Frani and his treacherous followers. He has been the head executioner of Thakombau for a number of years, and they have gone hand in hand in increasing bloodshed and cannibalism.

Upon the occasion of our rescuing Mr. Byrne and compelling the natives to restore his property, Frani, conjointly with the King, was much offended that we had asserted our rights, and complained that we had not made known the case to them, telling us that they would have punished the plunderers. Perhaps they would have done so by killing every native on the island of Malaoa and securing the property for themselves. Frani dictated a letter to us, filled with the most abusive language, even threatening our lives and those of the natives friendly to us. We immediately thought it advisable that a watch of four should be appointed to patrol the town, well armed, every night from 10 o'clock, until sunrise. On the third evening, at 9½ o'clock, before the watch was set, we were alarmed by a cry of fire. We seized our muskets and cartridge boxes, and rushed to the square in the centre of the town, expecting every instant to hear the yells of the savages belonging to the party of the King and the miscreant Frani. There being several hundreds of pounds of gunpowder in every house, indeed in one of them a number of tons, there was no thought of saving anything but the lives of the women and children. This we thought we had done, but in the morning the half-burnt body of a boy was found clinging to one of the smoking pillars of a house. It was the embrace of death. A long, weary night was passed, anxiously listening for the war-cry of Frani's followers, or of that of the mountaineers who, attracted by the blaze of our town, and always being ready to find an excuse for plunder, we feared might come down upon us in our unprotected state.

Daylight at last appeared, and the morning sun never shown upon a more wretched or motley looking group—one, his only garment a pair of trousers; another a pair of drawers and night cap; some barefoot and others hatless and capless, all black and begrimmed with smoke. But badly as we were clad, that little was our all. Some who twelve hours previously had been the owners of thousands, were now completely houseless and destitute. But there was no complaining, no sighing after what we knew was irretrievably lost, but a firm determination to resist our enemies, and if necessary, to shed our last drop of our blood among the smoking ruins of our late pleasant homes. We still were every moment expecting the arrival of the mountaineers to attack us, as heretofore we never could depend upon their friendship.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

Soon after sunrise, as a friend and myself were walking along the beach, a short distance from the ruins of the town, we were surprised by the sudden appearance of Kuli Thava the principal chief of the mountaineers, followed by nearly a hundred of his tribe. They came over the rise of a hill by a different path from which they were expected, and when first discovered were too near for us to escape to the town. We examined the priming of our muskets, resolved that we would not die until we had seen some of the savages fall. My friend hurriedly told me to aim at the chief, and he would do the same at his immediate follower. We raised our guns, and were on the point of pulling trigger, when we saw the chief throw down his club, and advance alone a few steps towards us, holding up his hands, and calling out to us to point our guns in a different direction. We took our muskets from our shoulders, when he again picked up his club, struck it three times violently on the ground, crying out, in a loud voice, "Who is the villain who has fired your town? I come as a friend to assist, to die with you. This club," striking again on the ground, "and the bodies of my people shall be a fence between you and your enemies. This club shall yet be lodged in the brain of the king." His followers then joined us, and we walked together to the town, where our friendly chief of Lavuka, and all the foreigners, were assembled to receive us. They, from the town, had witnessed our meeting with the mountain chief, and knew by the manner in which he had used his club that his intentions were friendly.

After some consultation, it was resolved that Thakombau and Frani should no longer be considered as friends, and that we should prepare the fortifications and be ready to act on the defensive should we be attacked. During the day, the Chiefs of all the towns on the island, both those under subjection to the King and to the Chief of Lavuka, assembled near the ruins, and it appeared the universal desire that all should throw off allegiance to the King, and declare themselves an independent island; accordingly, the drums were beat, and Ovalau's day of tyrannical subjection was at an end.

VISIT FROM THE KING.

The following day the King came on from Bau, in a canoe, attended by near thirty of his followers. As soon as he was recognized by our friendly natives, they swarmed to the beach, in readiness to club him immediately he put his foot on land. But the foreigners, with difficulty, persuaded them that it would be best to hear what he had to say and then send him away. None of the Chiefs could be induced to see or converse with Thakombau. He said he was perfectly innocent regarding the fire; but we had the strongest proof against him, and he, finding his duplicity was of no avail, soon left us to return home. During his short stay, our natives were in the highest state of excitement, and it was almost a miracle that we were able to restrain them from killing Thakombau and his followers. As he was leaving we told him that our friendship was at an end, and that if he was wise, he would visit this island no more.

We again repaired to our fort, working all day and night, assisted by levies of natives from every town on the island. In the afternoon of the ensuing day, a messenger came down from the mountains, stating that Frani was in their chief town with two of his brothers and three subordinate chiefs. (At this time the mountain chiefs were all with us.) The messenger stated that Frani had brought a large amount of property with him, and word from the King that if the mountaineers would combine with him and [illegible] he would give them large quantity of property and one of his daughters for a wife.

At dusk the mountain chiefs left us for their homes, and we passed the night in anxious suspense, fearing that they might be bought by the enticing promises of Frani.

At about 10 next morning we were startled by the distant sound of the mountaineers yelling forth their hideous cries. At first we thought they had proved treacherous, and were coming to attack us; but as they drew near we saw they were bringing six dead bodies. Frani, his two brothers and three friends; the mountaineers had killed them. We buried them—sorry, indeed, that so much blood had been spilled, but at the same time knowing that, if Frani had been permitted to leave the island, our lives were in immediate danger. NABETI.

Boston, June, 1856.

FROM UTAH.

AFFAIRS AMONG THE MORMONS.

Indian Troubles—The Boundaries of Utah—Indian Names for Streams—The Mormon sentiment on Slavery—A State Government—Public Lands—Mormon Society.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Saturday, April 12, 1856.

All is quiet in Utah at present, but there is a small portentous cloud rising in the neighborhood of Green River. Some time during the past Winter a few members of Sow-er-et's band of Utahs went up into the Shoshonees' territory, and killed a Chief of the latter tribe, named Tibb-an-tom-ahr, (White Horse,) and his two squaws, besides stealing his horses. Old Sow-er-et has been endeavoring to appease the anger of the Shoshonees by sending back the stolen property and offering what he considers a fair equivalent, in horses, for the three lives. Had not the murdered man been a Chief, the Utahs might have settled this difficulty, as they have many others with the same tribe, by the same proposed mode of reparation; but the Shoshonees, burning with vengeance, rejected the "peace offerings," and have raised the war cry of "indemnification by Utah scalps." Both parties are now preparing for violent hostilities, which will, however, be confined to the western portions of Utah and Oregon Territories. The Shoshonees are the largest in numbers, and the most inoffensive of the mountain tribes. Sow-er-et will, no doubt, be joined by the other Green River bands. I must express a wish that they will receive a lasting lesson, in the shape of a good whipping.

Speaking of Indians reminds me of the noticeable item from the seat of Indian war in Oregon, that the tribes engaged make a distinction between Americans and King George's men, leaving the latter unharmed. No doubt, this difference was more fully impressed upon the minds of the savages by the agents of the British Government during the Oregon boundary line difficulty. Catlin, while traveling among the prairie tribes, twenty years ago, saw many medals in possession of the chiefs, bearing the bust and title of "George III," and a date coeval with his name. The Indians were looking forward to the regeneration of their race, and a final extermination of the Americans from their lands, through the aid of King George, whom they believed to be still alive. They called themselves "King George's Men;" and Catlin, at times, was only able to obtain favors from them by taking to himself the same appellation. In the southern part of this Territory several similar medals have been dug up among Indian ornaments. Through a knowledge of the Indian character, I am led to believe that these medals could only have come into the possession of the Utahs by capture or presentation, most probably the latter. The question naturally occurs, did not the British Government, during our Revolutionary struggle, attempt the grand scheme of combining the Indians west, as well as east, of the Missouri river into a general league against the Colonies?

BOUNDARIES.

The section in the Deseret Constitution, naming the boundaries of the future State, elicited but little debate in the Convention. But I think there is a strong probability of Congress prescribing considerable less territory to the new State than enumerated in its Constitution.

The most appropriate boundaries for Utah, or Deseret, as it may be called, would be Green River, and its continuation, the Colorado, on the east; the 37½ or 38th degree of longitude, on the west; the south-east corner of California, on the south; and on the north, by an irregular line, starting from and ending in the 42d degree of latitude, in order to include the Malad and Cache valleys, which the present boundary line intersects. These boundaries will include all the Mormon settlements except Carson Valley, and all the streams directly watering the valleys and fertile tracts within said boundaries, the entire control of which should belong to citizens of the same State, that no injuries to the farming interests may arise from a division of interests, where water is so essential in cultivating the soil. That would form the largest State in the Union, except Texas, though possessing considerable worthless land.

The territory on the west might include the three parks; and that on the east embrace Carson Valley and a large area of unexplored country. The reports of hasty travelers lead us to believe that the latter is nothing but a mere desert, but such is not the case. Mountaineers who have extended their peregrinations beyond the lines of roads, by their representations, give cause for believing that it is studded with fertile oases, or valleys. Two valleys, containing about 200 square miles of tillable land, and watered by fine streams, were discovered 200 miles nearly west of this place a year ago. There is a beautiful and ingenious Indian legend concerning the secretiveness of these oases, always supplied with large streams of fresh water, yet, through their sandy surrounding, hidden from discovery. The temperature of this portion of the present Territory of Utah is higher than any other part of the Continent in the same latitudes.

INDIAN NAMES.

I have ever been a stern advocate for the more frequent use of Indian terms in naming streams, towns, &c.; above all, I believe that the Territories should receive their names from some prominent tribe or geographical characteristic, expressed in the Indian tongue. With a desire of promoting a knowledge of the Indian names for the geographical features of this portion of our Union, I have been at considerable pains to obtain the most appropriate designation for what are, undoubtedly, the most natural subdivisions of Utah Territory; however, with but partial success. The Indians are not, strictly, generalizers in naming their territories; each stream, valley, and prominent mountain peak, of the country they inhabit has an appropriate appellation. Regions occupied by other tribes are known as the lands of the tribes in possession; but, as each tribe is designated by different nicknames among the neighboring tribes, no dependence is to be placed upon a tribal name not obtained from members of the tribe. The western subdivision is inhabited by the Pieeds, the most primitive, and, after the Utahs and Shoshonees, the largest of the mountain tribes, the Bannacks, the Peuvans, the White Knives, (original name doubtful,) a few small tribes, but little known and offshoot bands of Utahs and Shoshonees; the Utah name for its most striking characteristic is Sowerbom, (desert, or a place where vegetation will not grow.) The eastern subdivision is inhabited, mostly, by various bands of Utahs; its appropriate appellation would be the Utah "Koo-tain-te-weep," or the Shoshonee "Kootein-sho-nak," both signifying "Buffalo Land." The Buffalo so interwoven with Indian history, will, unless efforts at domestication prove more successful, soon become like the Australian Dodo, a remembered existence; in the eastern section of the Utah Territory it formerly roamed in large herds, and many localities bear its Indian name. I admire the Mormon device of the "Bee-hive," but do not fancy the name of Deseret for reasons before given. As the honey-bee does not exist in Utah, there is no name among the mountain Indians for that insect. The name of Utah (the English meaning of which I have not been able to find out) would be best retained, and its citizens can call the conglomination "The Bee-hive State." Should a State ever be formed out of the Western portion of Oregon the large tribes of Shoshonees (snakes) almost entirely occupying that section, would be entitled to its name.

SLAVERY.

I presume, from the present position of parties in Congress, the question of Slavery will be made the test whereby all Territories seeking State Governments will be judged. I do not think Slavery will ever exist, to any great extent, in Utah, for the reason that it is yearly supplied with a large emigration of hard-fisted members of the faith, against whom general competition [illegible] allowed. The Mormons, I believe, consider the negro an inferior being, and think that, as his doom to Slavery is according to the decree of Jehovah, it is not unjust in principle. They further believe that [illegible] will be slaves in the future world. No doubt Southern Mormons will be allowed to bring their slaves into the State, as, at present, into the Territory; and the institution of Slavery will, undoubtedly, be legalized, but, under such restrictions and guards, that it will be divested of all its brutal and obnoxious features. Below I give a synopsis of the present Territorial law on the subject, substituting the word "slave" for "servant" in the original.

Any person bringing a slave into the Territory must file an authenticated certificate or copy of title from a court of record, with the probate court, which entitles him and his children, or heirs, to the service of the person or heirs, unless forfeited to the law; it must, also, appear that said slave came into the Territory of his own free will. Any intercourse or criminal having sexual intercourse with a slave of the African race forfeits the slave to the Commonwealth; and any white person guilty of a similar act is subjected to a fine of from $500 to $1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding three years. It is made the duty of a master to provide comfortable habitations, clothing, bedding, sufficient food and recreation for his slaves; and the duty of the slaves to labor faithfully all reasonable hours that his master may require. It is, further, the duty of the master to correct and punish his slaves with prudence and humanity. If the master is guilty of cruelty or abuse, or neglect to properly feed, clothe, or shelter his slave, the probate court may free the slave. A slave may be transferred from master to master by consent of the probate court, provided, the slave expresses his consent to the probate judge in the absence of his master; any person acting contrary, or taking the slave out of the Territory against his will, except a fugitive, is subject to a fine not exceeding $5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, and shall forfeit the slave to the Territory. It is, also, the duty of a master to send his slaves to school, not less than eighteen months, between the ages of six and twenty years.

This is a humane law, and, as far as I can discover, remedies all the plausible objections of the Abolitionists to the institution of Slavery.

Indian children sold by their parents, or Indian women and children sold as prisoners of war, may be retained and educated for a term not exceeding twenty years by a kind of apprenticeship benevolently regulated by a Territorial law.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

From her large population, and imperfect means of intercourse with Washington, Utah is certainly entitled to a State Government; and never did a Territory ask for admittance into the Union under fairer auspices. I conceive that the question of its inhabitants' religion is a matter beyond Congressional surveillance.

PUBLIC LANDS, &c.

For many reasons I think that the Utahians are entitled to a bounty of 80 or 160 acres of land to each male aged twenty-one or married. At the time the Mormons fixed upon this Territory for settling, it belonged to Mexico, which always liberally donated land to settlers; since its annexation the inhabitants have been expecting the Government to do them this act of justice. Through the patriotic aid of their own arms they helped to cut themselves off from the sure and easily obtained Mexican grants, and now must beg for miniature grants. We all know the cause which settled California with all the advantages. Without offers of very liberal donations, Oregon would have remained comparatively unoccupied at this moment; and yet, with all the fair offers, it is only settled along the sea shore, where the settlers can find a market for their productions, and easily and cheaply obtain those of other countries. New-Mexico has a donation system, but its distance and qualifications prevent settlement to any extent. In Utah no wonder a Territory, a thousand miles from everywhere, without a market for its farming or mineral productions, and laboring under a disadvantage in working up the latter for its own use, through the cost of procuring needful materials, [illegible] nothing of the many comforts it is debarred from through the cost.

How will it be possible for Uncle Sam to obtain bids for land that nobody else but the present class of occupiers would think worthy of purchase, when the settlers know that they have not the [illegible] wherewith to pay? If the Mormons should choose to carry out the farce by bidding on their lands, I can foresee a series of amusing scenes. Here comes a train of wagons loaded with hay and wood, a medley of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] per cord; number two offers a [illegible] which, he says, he has long kept [illegible] and a "hoe-dig," and the balance [illegible] ber, and so it proceeds with the rest. Presently comes a produce train loaded with [illegible] teas, beets, corn and wheat. Next comes a loaded train of adobie wagons, the owners of which seem to think that the old gentleman should be willing to [illegible] the Territory. Following is a large number of artisans and laborers, [illegible] tailors, hatters, and seamstresses, offering to clothe the old gentleman in the best style, if he will only find the materials; masons are ready to lay up his [illegible]; in fact, all branches of labor are fully represented. Lastly comes a mixed throng. One man says he has brought all the stock not needed by the settlers in their farming operations, consisting of a spavined horse, a "Durham" cow so cross-barred that the original breed is invisible, three ancient sheep and two pigs. Hundreds offer orders on different merchants and mechanics throughout the Territory. The Church laborers offer to give Samuel a chance to act Mormon-like, by paying his tithing, with orders on the Tithing office. One Englishman bound for California, where polygamy is unlawful, says the climax by offering his two superfluous wives for a spot he can trade away. Just imagine a succession of such scenes, the reality of which could only be displayed in an octave. Fancy Uncle Sam, bewildered at the pay offered for his domain, currency he cannot carry away nor well use; neither can he find use for the mountains of adobies, wood and labor tendered. Where can he convey the produce to prevent the cost of transportation exceeding the value? Alas, see it rots he must exchange it for more wood and adobies. The reason why the Mormons show so much prosperity in their possessions is because they have been compelled by the want of currency, which the merchants have nearly drained out of the Territory, to exchange their incomes for substantial improvements.

The semi-annual Conference of the Mormon Church convened on the 6th inst., and was held three days. About 400 missionaries were selected to go forth to the world. Eighty of these are to settle in Carson Valley with their families. It was announced that sixty thousand dollars' worth of property, donated by Young and others to the Emigrating Fund, had been sold in England, and that, therefore, 10,000 Mormons will emigrate from the British isles this Spring.

There will be a large emigration to California from this Territory the last of this month, of Mormons, unwilling to labor for the purpose of feeding grasshoppers. They leave with the anathemas of the Mormon leaders thundering in their ears.

The crickets have already made their appearance in considerable numbers at the base of the mountains. They will be a more welcome visitant than the grasshoppers, as they cannot fly, and by various devices may be kept away from the crops. Should they appear on the bottom land, the settlers may save a large portion of their crops by surrounding their fields with ditches of poisoned water, and by constant guarding on the part of the men, women and children. The strengthening of the Green River and Carson Valley settlements, no doubt, proceeds from a desire to secure large crops in those places which are free from the ravages of the crickets and grasshoppers, against the chances of another harvest.

Although the machinery of Mormon society hides from the eye of a stranger much of the present deprivation and suffering, there are still many outward signs. Beggars and dispensers of second-hand clothing and household articles are numerous; and men quit work long before the day is out, because their short rations will not allow them the strength to labor longer.

During the late Indian difficulties, a Mr. Smith and wife, a Mr. Enrich and wife, a man, name unknown, and two wives and a small girl, left this city together for Iron County; they were last seen in the vicinity of the scene of the late outrages, since which time nothing has been heard of them. It is supposed that they were captured and killed by Tibb-an-war's band.

This will probably be my last letter from this Territory. You will, however, be regularly informed of the state of affairs in Utah by a gentleman who, if his fidelity in obtaining late and reliable intelligence equals his talent and education, will become an invaluable correspondent. KADE-NE-ATE.

French Canadians in Illinois.

From the Chicago Democratic Press, June 17.

It will be remembered that about five years ago a considerable number of French Canadians from the vicinity of Montreal came into the State of Illinois and settled upon lands near the Kankakee River, in a town now called St. Anne. This enterprise was opposed by the Canadian priesthood and landowners, but was vigorously sustained and carried through to a successful issue by Rev. Father Chiniquy, well known as the Father Mathew of Canada. From a gentleman who has recently visited that interesting colony of French settlers we learn that there are now at St. Anne about five hundred families that came from Lower Canada within a few years past, all of whom have risen from extreme poverty to ease and competence, and in some instances to wealth. It was doubtful whether the generally apparent and real prosperity that has attended the French Canadian colony at St. Anne, in Kankakee county, has a parallel in the history of any part of the continent. Men who came into the State extremely poor within the past five or six years are now worth from two to ten thousand dollars each, and look with pity on others who persist in the unprofitable and unremunerative occupation and cultivation of land under the Seigniorial Tenure in Canada, or lands elsewhere that require the labor of a lifetime to prepare for *farming*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Executive Committee of the Paris Exhibition [illegible] prize for the best essay on Canada [illegible] Mr. Hogan [illegible]. This composition has been published, making an 8vo volume of 110 pages. There is a fine map of Canada, and a Chart showing the [illegible] from the New World to the Old. Mr. Hogan, in a comparatively contracted space, has given a view of the early condition and history of Canada, as well as a reliable, because authenticated, account of the products, prospects, resources, agriculture, trade, commerce, revenue, education, and religion of the Provinces. He treats, also, of the lake navigation, as well as the means of internal communication by railway. Incidentally there is a good deal of political information. This is the best book, of any extent, yet published, on Canada as she was, is, and may be. (Montreal: B. Dawson.)

Once upon a time, a dweller in Canada with the nom de plume of "Dinks," wrote *The Sportsman's Vade Mecum*, containing a practical treatise on the breeding, rearing, breaking, kenneling and conditioning of dogs. By and bye, Edward Mayhew, a London veterinary surgeon, revised this work, adding a good deal about the management of dogs. The book, that is, "Dinks'" and Mayhew's, has now been issued here, edited by "Frank Forester," who, by the way, has not found it necessary to make alteration or elision in it. His editing consists, therefore, in indorsing the work in a preface of six lines. However, it is worthy the high praise he bestows on it, and its value is enhanced by the introduction of numerous spirited engravings. (New-York: Stringer & Townsend.)

Rev. C. Kingsley, preacher, poet and novelist, has published, with illustrations by himself, a child's book, written for his own little daughters, bearing the name of *The Heroes; or, Greek Fairy Tales*. These are the respective stories of Perseus, the Argonauts, and Theseus and Ariadne. It is delightfully written, and destined, we can see, to become very popular. By the way, on page 202, where "the Isle of Ierne" is mentioned, Mr. Kingsley puts a note-query as to whether Britain was meant. Considering that Ierne was one of Ireland's ancient names, there can be no doubt of the identity. (Boston: Ticknor & Fields.)

The Island of Cuba is a volume containing Baron Humboldt's notices of a visit to Cuba some fifty years ago, separated from his "Personal Narrative," and presented to the world in a translation and notes, addenda, and a preliminary essay by J. S. Thrasher, who resided for some time on the island, [illegible] a view of Cuba in 1801 to the actuality of 1856. This is a good book, literally crowded with information, and supplying a present want. It contains, also, a good map of the island of "manifest destiny." (New-York: Derby & Jackson.)

The first volume of *John Brougham's Dramatic Works*, with a portrait and biographical sketch, has just been issued. It contains the following pieces selected from *French's American Drama*: "Game of Life," "Love and Murder," "David Copperfield," "Temptation," "Game of Love," "Pocahontas," "Dombey and Son" and "Romance and Reality." All these are standard and popular plays—six of them wholly original—which is rather a novelty in these days of mere attempts at dramatic literature. (New-York: S. French.)

Mrs. L. C. Tuthill, the writer of several popular works of fiction, has just brought out one, entitled *Reality, or the Millionaire's Daughter*, a domestic story of considerable interest, and with fewer improbabilities of plot and character than are usually presented in modern romance. The hero and heroine are especially well drawn, and, for the interest of the work, does not terminate with the usual nuptial denouement. Their marriage life, with its lights and passing shadows, is very truthfully delineated. (New-York: C. Scribner.)

The Boyhood of Great Painters, in two pocket volumes, is a work translated from the French. It includes Italian, Spanish, French and Dutch artists, from Giotto down to Jacques Callot, and is well executed. We notice that, oddly enough, Mozart the musician is introduced among the painters, and that, by a double error of pen or press, Sebastian Gomez is set down as having "died about 1780 or 1790,"—which is just a century later than the fact. (New-York: D. & J. Sadlier.)

Village and Farm Cottages is a handsome 8vo, in which the requirements of American Village Homes are considered and suggested, estimates given of building and alterations, the cost reduced almost to a certainty, plans and designs supplied, and information given as to the selection of land, the description of cottage suited for each peculiarity of situation, and the laying out of grounds and gardens made easy. It is a work of very great value. (New-York: Appletons.)

Physiology and Calisthenics, by Catharine E. Beecher, is intended for schools and families—not only for children, but for their parents. It may be described as physiology made easy. Not only is a great portion of the volume devoted to calisthenics, but an appendix contains a variety of calisthenic exercises, illustrated by numerous engravings. (New-York: Harpers.)

A new and revised edition of *The Teacher*, by Jacob Abbott, (treating of moral influences employed in the instruction and government of the young,) has been published. A very interesting chapter is that on Mount Vernon School, containing the result of several years' personal experience, as instructor in one academy. (New-York: Harper & Brothers.)

Married not Mated—a prose story by Alice Carey—is inferior in interest to her *Clovernook*, and has the further drawback of being carelessly written. Uncle Peter, with the tiresome details of his ailments, is very much of a bore. Rache, a sort of white Topsy, is the best character in the book, and even this is an exaggeration.—(New-York: Derby & Jackson.)

French's American Drama. The first volume, containing eight plays, (acting edition,) has been issued. It contains a new portrait of Edwin Forrest, with a biographical sketch by Wm. James Rees. Neatly printed, low-priced, and well edited, this series of dramatic works is well entitled to popular favor. (New-York: S. French.)

The Youth of the Old Dominion is a romance by Samuel Hopkins, wherein Pocahontas and Captain John Smith figure very largely. The early records of Virginia have been carefully drawn upon, and the result is a historical novel of considerable merit and interest. The character of Pocahontas is particularly well drawn. (Boston: J. P. Jewett.)

Beatrice is a high-pressure novel, well written and earnest, the best part of which is an autobiographical sketch of the pains of childhood. There are two female suicides, a divorce, a seduction, a lady much in love with a man who is not her husband, and yet the book is not indelicate. (Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.)

[illegible] is the name of a six-canto Legend of the Hudson, by Van Buren Denslow, who has brought no small share of the imaginative faculty to the task. He is careless in his rhymes: in the very first stanza, for example, he puts *bore* as a rhyme to *bower*. (New-York: H. Dayton.)

A translation of Prosper Merimee's story of Corsican manners, habits and passions, is very acceptable. The tale is full of interest, the point of which is the vendetta—preserved to this hour by the Corsicans. (Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.)

Poems, by B. Hallock, may be characterized as written with taste, considerable feeling, and an artistical skill in "building the lofty rhyme." We notice that his rhymes are generally very correct. (New-York: Baker & Godwin.)

The Second Marriage, by Charles Burdett, is a matter-of-fact romance of real life, purporting to be related by a medical man, and cleverly worked up to seem very like an "o'er true tale." (New-York: C. Scribner.)

Poems, by Gold-Pen, have gone into a second edition on these prosaic times. They are all of a

[illegible] Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Acceptance of Mr. Buchanan.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE—LETTER FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION AND MR. BUCHANAN'S REPLY.

Cincinnati, Friday, June 13, 1856.

Sir: The National Convention of the Democratic Party, which assembled at Cincinnati on the first Monday in June, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

We have been directed by the Convention to convey to you this intelligence, and to request you, in their name, to accept the nomination for the exalted trust which the Chief Magistracy of the Union imposes.

The Convention, founding their action upon the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party, have announced their views in relation to the chief questions which engage the public mind; and, while adhering to the truths of the past, have manifested the policy of the present in a series of resolutions, to which we invite your attention.

The Convention feel assured, in tendering to you this signal proof of the respect and esteem of your countrymen, that they truly reflect the opinion which the people of the United States entertain of your eminent character and distinguished public services. They cherish a profound conviction that your elevation to the first office in the Republic will give a moral guarantee to the country, that the true principles of the Constitution will be asserted and maintained; that the public tranquility will be established; that the tumults of faction will be stilled; that our domestic industry will flourish; that our foreign affairs will be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, while the interests and honor of our country are wisely but inflexibly maintained in our intercourse with other nations; and, especially, that your public experience and the confidence of your countrymen will enable you to give effect to Democratic principles, so as to render indissoluble the strong bonds of mutual interest and national glory which unite our confederacy and secure the prosperity of our people.

While we offer to the country our sincere congratulations upon the fortunate auspices of the future, we tender to you, personally, the assurances of the respect and esteem of your fellow-citizens.

JOHN E. WARD,
W. A. RICHARDSON,
HARRY HIBBARD,
W. B. LAWRENCE,
A. G. BROWN,
JNO. L. MANNING,
JOHN FORSYTH,
W. PRESTON,
J. RANDOLPH TUCKER,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Hon. James Buchanan.

Wheatland, near Lancaster, June 16, 1856.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th inst., informing me officially of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently held at Cincinnati, as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. I shall not attempt to express the grateful feelings which I entertain towards my Democratic fellow-citizens, for having deemed me worthy of this—the highest political honor on earth—an honor such as the people of no other country have the power to bestow. Deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibility attached to the station, especially at the present crisis in our affairs, I have carefully refrained from seeking the nomination, either by word or by deed. Now that it has been offered by the Democratic Party, I accept it with diffidence in my own abilities, but with an humble trust that, in the event of my election, I may be enabled to discharge my duty in such a manner as to allay domestic strife, preserve peace and friendship with foreign nations, and promote the best interests of the Republic.

In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept in the same spirit the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the Convention. To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the Democratic Party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people.

It will not be expected that, in this answer, I should specially refer to the subject of each of the resolutions; and I shall, therefore, confine myself to the two topics now most prominently before the people.

And, in the first place, I cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the Convention on the subject of civil and religious liberty. No party founded on religious or political intolerance towards one class of American citizens, whether in our own or in a foreign land, can long continue to exist in this country. We are all equal before God and the Constitution, and the dark spirit of despotism and bigotry which would create odious distinctions among our fellow-citizens, will be speedily rebuked by a free and enlightened public opinion.

The agitation on the question of Domestic Slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union and alienated their affections from each other. This agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but it now seems to be directed chiefly to the Territories; and judging from its present character, I think we may safely anticipate that it is rapidly approaching a "finality." The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic Slavery, derived, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles, as ancient as Free Government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves, whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within the limits.

The Nebraska-Kansas act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary principle of self-government; declaring it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular Government. Besides, how vain and illusory would any other principle prove in practice in regard to the Territories! This is apparent from the fact admitted by all, that after a Territory shall have entered the Union and become a State, no Constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing Slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure.

Most happy would it be for the country if this long agitation were at an end. During its whole progress it has produced no practical good to any human being, while it has been the source of great and dangerous evils. It has alienated and estranged one portion of the Union from the other, and has even seriously threatened its very existence. To my own personal knowledge, it has produced the impression among foreign nations that our great and glorious confederacy is in constant danger of dissolution. This does us serious injury, because acknowledged power and stability always command respect among nations, and are among the best securities against unjust aggression, and in favor of the maintenance of honorable peace.

May we not hope that it is the mission of the Democratic Party, now the only surviving conservative party of the country, ere long to overthrow all sectional parties, and restore the peace, friendship and mutual confidence which prevailed in the good old time among the different members of the confederacy. Its character is strictly national, and it, therefore, asserts no principle for the guidance of the Federal Government which is not adopted and sustained by its members in each and every State. For this reason it is everywhere the same determined foe of all geographical parties, so much and so justly dreaded by the Father of his Country. From its very nature it must continue to exist as long as there is a Constitution and a Union to preserve. A conviction of these truths has induced many of the purest, the ablest and most independent of our former opponents, who have differed from us in times gone by, upon old and extinct party issues, to come into our ranks and devote themselves, with us, to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. Under these circumstances, I most cheerfully pledge myself, should the nomination of the Convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence constitutionally possessed by the Executive shall be exerted in a firm but conciliatory spirit during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before the apple of discord, in the form of Slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst. Let the members of the family abstain from intermeddling with the exclusive domestic concerns of each other, and cordially unite, on the basis of perfect equality among themselves, in promoting the great national objects of common interest to all, and the good work will be instantly accomplished.

In regard to our foreign policy, to which you have referred in your communication, it is quite impossible for any human foreknowledge to prescribe positive rules in advance, to regulate the conduct of a future administration in all the exigencies which may arise in our various and ever changing relations with foreign powers. The Federal Government must of necessity exercise a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they may occur; but this under the strict responsibility which the Executive must always feel to the people of the United States and the judgment of posterity. You will therefore excuse me for not entering into particulars, whilst I heartily concur with you in the general sentiment, that our foreign affairs ought to be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, whilst the interests and honor of our country are wisely but inflexibly maintained abroad. Our foreign policy ought ever to be based upon the principle of doing justice to all nations, and requiring justice from them in return; and from this principle I shall never depart.

Should I be placed in the Executive Chair, I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this to be our highest policy as well as our most imperative duty; but at the same time, I shall never forget that in case the necessity should arise, which I do not now apprehend, our national rights and national honor must be preserved at all hazards and at any sacrifice.

Firmly relying upon a Divine Providence to overrule the affairs of nations, let us humbly implore His continued blessing upon our country and Union. We may avert from us the punishment we justly deserve for being discontented and ungrateful whilst enjoying privileges above all nations, under such a Constitution and such a Union as has never been vouchsafed to any other people.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. John E. Ward, W. A. Richardson, Harry Hibbard, W. B. Lawrence, A. G. Brown, John L. Manning, John Forsyth, W. Preston, J. Randolph Tucker and Horatio Seymour, Committee, &c. &c.

Another Note From Mr. Bristed.

Paris, Thursday, May 29, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: In a former letter there was one point on which I felt tempted to remark, your speaking of "having an Oxford degree before you," as if that degree were something tangible—a written diploma, in short. This expression much puzzled me, as I had never supposed the English Universities gave any diplomas, and was certain, from personal experience, that they did not for the ordinary degrees of arts. Knowing, however, the danger of dogmatic assertions from imperfect generalization, I refrained from expressing any opinion on that point before making further researches into the matter. Having made such researches, I am now in a position confidently to affirm that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge do not give any written diplomas, nor can I discover that they ever did. If a degree is questioned in law, the Registrary, who is a notary public, proves it, and he might authenticate the degree by a notarial instrument which *might*, in a certain sense, be called a diploma. But this is only a hypothetical case, nor would such an instrument be a diploma in the ordinary sense. I, therefore, remain in a state of marvel as to the Oxford degree which you had before you.

In stating that the English University degree titles were initials of *English* words, I should have mentioned one exception, the medical degree, which is M. D., (*Medicinæ Doctor,*) both at Oxford and Cambridge.

All the degrees must originally have been expressed by Latin initials. The practice was probably changed at the Reformation. It certainly was with respect to the legal degree, the history of which is rather curious. Up to Henry VIII., the title was LL. D., *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of *Laws*, that is, as you are doubtless aware, of civil and canon (or ecclesiastical) law. Henry VIII. proscribed the canon law as *Romish*. Hence it became illegal to profess it, and the doctors called themselves D. C. L., *i. e.*, Doctors of Civil Law, exclusively. All privileges, however, which had belonged to the doctors before were expressly reserved to them, so that it would not only be *incorrect* to deny that a D. C. L. was equal to an LL. D., but it would even be technically *illegal*.

The Dublin University was founded at a time when Henry VIII.'s difficulty about the Canon Law ceased to be of any importance, hence I presume the Doctors quietly took the old title.

Although the Cambridge Legal Faculty is exclusively one of Civil Law, and the *Downing Professor of the Laws of England* has no *official* connection with it, English Law has lately been taught to a considerable extent since the establishment of the new Triposes or examinations—say within the last five years. Hence there has recently been a tendency to call the Faculty by its old name, "Faculty of *Laws*," the plural having a *new sense* given it, *i. e.*, Civil and Common (or English) Law. It is possible, too, (and this will account for the *British Almanac's* discrepancy of nomenclature between Oxford and Cambridge,) that some Cambridge Doctors may recently have *called themselves* LL. D., which would be technically wrong, but virtually right in a certain sense, as they are Doctors of a University where two kinds of law are taught. And if, under the arrangements consequent on the University bill now in Parliament, the Downing Professor should become a member of the Faculty and an examiner for Law Degrees, there would be good reason for the University's changing its symbol to LL. D.; the *laws*, as above stated, having a new signification. At present, however, its legal Doctors are, and since Henry VIII. have been, D. C. L. only.

Quære.—Does the symbol LL. D. *anywhere*, now-a-days, represent its *original* meaning? It certainly cannot do so in any Protestant country.

Your obedient servant, C. A. BRISTED,
B. A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

We decline to publish anything further upon this subject from any quarter. This seems to be the only mode of ending the controversy, which has already been pursued beyond its merits in our columns.

A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In order to afford a *peaceful* alternative to *England for adjusting her present critical relations* to this Government, as well as to absolve the *people* of the United States and its institutions from the reproach inevitably consequent upon the past maladministration of our national affairs, it is proposed that an invitation, voluntarily signed by individuals in all the principal towns and cities of the Union be forthwith sent to the British Government, soliciting the appointment on their part of a *Minister Plenipotentiary* to settle the questions between the two countries, that have been iniquitously complicated through the intrigues of a corrupt and selfish Administration.

This movement on behalf of humanity might be accomplished within a very short period by means of a simple organization in this City, and circular correspondence. Who can doubt its beneficent result? PRO PATRIA.

A Remarkable Vision.

We make the following extract from a memoir of Dr. Bond, published in the *Christian Advocate:*

"About this time occurred a very extraordinary incident in the life of Dr. Bond, which we narrate, with great doubt as to the propriety of the publication. He very rarely mentioned it, and never ventured to designate or explain it. Its truth is, however, beyond question. The circumstances forbid the supposition of optical illusion, or temporary hallucination. There are those living who testify to such of the facts as were subject to observation, and the memorials of the transaction are yet distinctly preserved in the religious character of sons and daughters of some who were immediately affected by it.

Being on a visit to his father, he was deeply grieved to find the Church, which he had left in a state of prosperous activity, languishing, lukewarm and weak. His thoughts were much occupied with the subject, and, of course, it was the matter of earnest and frequent prayer. In this state of mind, one morning he was walking over the fields to a neighboring house, when suddenly he seemed to be in a room where a number of people were assembled, apparently for worship. The room he recognized as an apartment in the house of a neighbor, where a prayer-meeting was to be held on the evening of that day. Had he stood in the midst of it, he could not have been more conscious of the scene. There was nothing of the dim, or shadowy, or dreamy about it. He recognized the people, noticed where they sat and stood, remarked his father near the table, at which a preacher was rising to give out a hymn, and near the middle of the congregation he saw a man named C., for whose salvation he felt considerable anxiety, standing with his son beside him. While gazing with astonishment upon the scene, he heard the words, 'Go and tell C. that he has an offer of salvation for the last time.'

Naturally supposing that the too great concentration of mind upon one subject had induced some hallucination of the senses, Dr. Bond fell down on his knees, and besought God to preserve his reason. The scene, however, continued; *it would not disappear or change in any of its particulars.* In vain he struggled to dispel it, the voice yet repeated, with indubitable distinctness, 'Go and tell C. that he has an offer of salvation for the last time.' Yet how would he dare to deliver so awful a message! For a great length of time he struggled for deliverance from what he still considered an illusion. At length an expedient occurred to him, which he adopted. He had never been in the room in which he was apparently present, when it was used for a public religious meeting. He, of course, did not know how it was commonly prepared for such occasions. He therefore noted with great care the particulars of the scene. He saw where the little table for the preacher, the benches and chairs for the people, were placed. He noticed his acquaintances, and where they sat and stood, and when he was satisfied that he had possessed himself perfectly of these details, he said: 'I will go to this meeting, and if I find all things there to correspond with what I now see, it shall be as a sign from the Lord, and I will deliver the message.' Immediately the scene vanished, and he was alone in the green fields.

With a spirit indescribably agitated, he returned home, where he found ladies, who required him to escort them a long distance, and it was somewhat past the hour fixed for the meeting, when he reached the awful place. During the day he had freely indulged the hope, that on his entrance into the room his trouble would disappear. He thought he had been the subject of an illusion, the fruit of an excited brain, and that a want of correspondence, immediately to be detected between the real scene and the one presented to his disordered fancy, would at once satisfy him as to the morbid character of his morning vision, and release him from the obligation of delivering the terrible message, with which he was conditionally charged. When he opened the door, however, he saw again, in all its minuteness of detail, the morning scene. In vain he searched the room for a variant particular. There sat his father in the designated place. The preacher at the table was rising to give out the hymn. In the midst of the room stood C., with his son beside him. Everything demanded that the message should be delivered.

After the preliminary [illegible] the circumstances as we have related them, and [illegible] described. C. and his son fell down together and called upon God [illegible] all present. Many cried for mercy, and from that time began a revival which spread far and wide, the fruits of which are yet seen after many days."

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail Steamer *Cahawba*, J. D. Bullock, Commander, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived on Wednesday night. She left New-Orleans on the morning of the 12th, and arrived at Quarantine at 11 P. M., making the passage from the dock at New-Orleans, including stoppage at Havana, in six days and fifteen hours, which it is believed is the shortest passage on record between the ports of New-Orleans and New-York via Havana.

There was nothing of interest stirring at the latter place. The Sugar market was quite active, and the transactions would have been equal to any of the season if exchange had been more favorable. The stock on hand was a trifle over 200,000 boxes; the prices are firm at a slight advance. Exchange on New-York and Northern cities 10@11 discount; London, [illegible] premium; North of Europe, 9½@11 discount. Freights to Falmouth and a market, £3 10s.@£3 15s.; Liverpool, £3 5s.; United States, boxes $1 37½@$1 50.

The machinery for the United States steamer *Merrimac* was completed on the 14th, and would be sent over to Key West in a day or two.

On the 18th, lat. 27° 32', long. 79° 56', passed bark *Fanny*, bound to the Southward.

The Spanish Fleet Before Vera Cruz—Mexican Affairs—The Merrimac—Health of Havana.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

Havana, Saturday, June 14, 1856.

Our ships at Vera Cruz are waiting the arrival of coal from the Havana to get away, not having anticipated this want on leaving here—in Spanish style—no providence and always looking for Hercules.

The rebuff of Comonfort was not calculated upon, but it was supposed that he would appreciate the demonstration, and "come down," with the dust. He has not done so, that we learn, and we are in a quandary. General Morales Rada has not returned from Costa Rica. The last explanation given of the fall of Sebastopol by Spaniards—in verity and good faith—believing what they said—attributes the glory won with so much blood and gallantry to "the advice of General Prim and the terrible effects of the Spanish uniform," he having counseled the Generals of France and England "to clothe the several thousands of their soldiery in the uniform of Spain; whereby the impression would obtain that a Spanish contingent was in the field, and the contest hopeless." I supposed it a joke, but I found it seriously entertained by our Spanish "intelligence" and in high places.

The repairs of the propeller of the *Merrimac* will be closed to-day, and a vessel will be chartered to convey the pieces and the Chief Engineer, Chas. Haddock, Esq., to Key West.

The *Green Bird*, as advised here, did not bring any important dispatches from the State Department, to be forwarded by the acting American Consul to Key West, for Commodore Paulding. The newly-appointed Consul for the Havana, from Mississippi, has not made his appearance. We have had more cases of fever, but isolated; the city is considered healthy.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Harbor Improvements—Removal of Diamond Reef.

The work of removing Diamond Reef is being prosecuted with great vigor. Numerous canisters of powder, containing eighty pounds each, have been exploded on the surface of the rock. Diamond Reef lies at the north end of Governor's Island and extends about two hundred rods into the channel that connects the North and East Rivers. The depth of water on the reef where they commenced blasting was only 14 feet. In the channel of the North River it is about 60 feet and in the East River about 40 feet; so it may be readily perceived that these rocks have been a great obstruction to navigation in that portion of the bay in which they lie. The sight of one of these submarine explosions is a very imposing one. The water is thrown up 200 or 300 feet in the air, spread out like an immense fountain. The operations at Diamond Reef have been conducted on the plan of Maillefert. By the old plan a great deal of time and labor were expended in drilling holes into the rock and then applying the powder so as to shatter it into fragments. By the plan used here, the expensive drilling apparatus and other tools being dispensed with, the powder is simply placed on the rock in tin canisters. It is then ignited by means of an electric battery, and the explosion which ensues, acting of course with the same force in a downward direction, which we perceive is exerted in throwing immense quantities of water to so great a distance upward, acts like an enormous mallet, *pounding* and *crushing* the rock into the narrowest possible compass, and forcing it down into the bed beneath it. In the harbor of New-York this operation requires a lesser degree of the motive power, because all the lower part of Manhattan Island and the bed of the waters that connect through the Narrows with the sea is a mere deposit of the ocean, and composed for the most part of sand. This formation is readily displaced, and gives room to the rock when it is forced down.

A New Presbyterian Church.

Yesterday the corner-stone was laid of a New Presbyterian Church, (Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., Pastor,) on Ninth-avenue, corner of Thirty-first-street. Underneath the stone, and in an appropriate cavity, were deposited (in a case filled and sealed before the spectators,) a Bible, various other books and documents—a copy of the New-York Daily Times and other journals of the City. Rev. Dr. Chambers read the Scriptures, after Rev. Mr. Bailey had opened the ceremony with prayer. Rev. Dr. Hatfield then read a sketch of the history of the undertaking—the stone was deposited, a hymn was sung, and prayer and the benediction closed the services.

The edifice now being erected will be in the Romanesque style of architecture. The size of the building will be 66 by 91 feet, the central tower projecting 4 feet more in front, making the whole length 95 feet. The height above the pavement to the eaves will be 41 feet, and to the ridge of the roof 69 feet. The height of the spire will be 170 feet.

The accommodations for seating are calculated for a thousand persons. There will be a Lecture-room, school-room, infant-class room, session room and a study. The walls will be of blue stone, a slate roof, and surmounted by a *wooden spire*. But the excavations were made out of the *solid rock*, an approved material on which to build a church.

About $31,000 has already been assured to defray the cost, which is expected to amount to $40,000; the grant from Mr. Boorman being coupled with a condition that a church should be erected of not less cost than $30,000. The mason work is by C. H. Tucker, the carpentry by W. S. Hunt, and the architect is, we understand, a brother of the pastor.

The history of the "Church" is soon told. The movement in which it originated dates from 1855, at the instance of several members of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church. Rev. Mr. Roosevelt was appointed by the Presbytery to take charge of the district. Under his care a congregation assembled awhile in the Institution for the Blind. This ominous or significant arrangement was only temporary. Mr. Boorman granted them four lots on Thirty-second-street, on which was built a frame building. Ultimately the same gentleman gave them their present location, coupled with the condition before mentioned. Mr. Roosevelt's connection with the party terminated in the beginning of this year, and on the 13th February their present pastor was installed with every prospect of perpetuity and usefulness.

The Hoboken Ferries.

Considerable inquietude and complaints are becoming general as to these Ferries. Petitions to the Common Council are circulating for signature in various localities, and are eagerly signed by multitudes of people.

The last boat during the Summer months from Hoboken for Christopher-street leaves at seven o'clock; another for Canal-street leaves a little later, and for Barclay-street somewhat later still.

Under these circumstances, if any decent person, residing above Canal-street, wishes to take his wife and seven small children to inhale the comparatively pure breeze on the Hoboken shore, in the evening when his work is done, he must remember and leave for home at seven or a little later, besides which, at that hour, on his arrival in New-York with his little charge, that is precisely the time when the omnibuses are full of people, hastening up town. If he stay later, he must come down the harbor and drag his wearied wife and little ones up to Christopher-street, or higher, as best he may.

[illegible] been made—why should Barclay-street landing, the centre of a district almost filled with warehouses, be

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible], the agent in this City of the Russian Government, to procure arms, ammunition, &c., whose arrest for alleged breach of contract, in payment for some arms ordered, was published in the Times on Wednesday, was yesterday brought up for examination before Judge Clerke, at Supreme Court Chambers.

Daniel Lord, Esq., was Mr. [illegible]'s counsel, and Messrs. [illegible] & Chase appeared as counsel for [illegible], the prosecutor.

The evidence taken showed that Mr. [illegible] is a Captain in the Russian Army, and was, some time since, specially dispatched here as Commissioner and Agent of that Government, for the purpose of procuring ammunition and other army supplies. In his capacity as agent he had contracted for a quantity of Colt's pistols, which had been sent to Russia. He had likewise contracted largely with other parties for various munitions of war, and the same had been duly sent to his Government and paid for. As to the alleged contract with Mr. Perkins, he denied any violation of contract on his part.

In the papers of the case it is alleged that the Russian Government, through Mr. [illegible], contracted with Mr. Perkins for 10,000 pounds of powder and 2,500 guns. The latter were still in the hands of Mr. Perkins. It appeared that [illegible] Mr. Perkins had purchased United States muskets, and was waiting the landing of a model after which the rifles were to be made. The general terms of the contract were to have the rifles furnished with bands and bayonets, four grooves in each barrel, with the same double-sighted and the rods tipped with brass. The only point was the particular dimensions of the rifles and the quality of the furnishing. [illegible] that the model was not sent by Mr. [illegible]. It was subsequently intimated, that peace having been declared, the munitions would not be needed. An intimation to this effect led to the service of the recent process upon Mr. [illegible], and his arraignment before the Supreme Court. The amount claimed from Mr. [illegible] is [illegible].

The manner in which the service of a process was effected upon Mr. [illegible] by Deputy Marshal De Angelis, is worthy of mention. Mr. De Angelis, in whose hands the process was placed, was unable to find Mr. L.'s whereabouts through any of the ordinary channels of inquiry. As a last resort, he attended a meeting of the letter-carriers of the City, and by offering $25 to the party who would discover the place of residence of Mr. L., he succeeded in finding him at his boarding-house, No. 25 Bleecker-street. Mr. De Angelis received a check of $1,000 for his trouble and for the successful issue in this matter.

Hail to the Hoops!

Dickens, in the last number of *Little Dorrit*, makes a characteristic hit at those capacious whalebone skirts in which all the New-York, as well as the London, ladies are now environed.

At the dinner given to "Society" in the Harley-street establishment, he tells us how Mr. Merdle, the "Society" man, took down to the table "a countess who was secluded somewhere in the core of an immense dress, to which she was in the proportion of the heart to the overgrown cabbage. If so low a simile may be admitted, the dress went down the staircase like a richly brocaded Jack in the Green, and nobody knew what sort of small person it carried."

But we are not disposed to make a joke of these new developes of womanhood; and we beg to dissent altogether from Dickens' ungallant caricature. We hope the ladies will not be frightened out of their hoops, nor suffer them to collapse in any degree. Indeed, we prefer to see them go on increasing in extent, even if it shall become necessary to widen the streets to accommodate their expanding robes! For, certainly, they are the most wholesome and sensible improvement in dress, which the ladies of our day have ever adopted. That cumbersome stack of ten, eleven and twelve cambric, quilted, flannel and corded skirts—which fashion required to support and swing the folds of a fashionable dress—is now cast off, shed—as the chrysalis sheds its shell; and our fair Broadway promenader no more drags herself along with weary steps, heavily loaded, like a dry goods porter, but, buoyed by the whalebone cestus, sails away as airily as the emerging butterfly! She carries a lighter heart, as well as a lighter step and a lighter load, and she will bloom a Summer longer for every skirt that the hoops have compelled her to bequeathe to the past.

Blessings on the whalebone skirts! we say. But we must add to this orison, that we shall respectfully decline any service of plate that our lady friends may be disposed to present us on account of it.

That Open Draw.

New-York, Wednesday, June 18, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The statement made by "Fordham," in a communication which appears in the Times of to-day, though correct in itself, on account of its date is calculated to make a wrong impression concerning the trains of the Harlem Railroad. He states that "every train *does* stop before crossing the bridge, both of the New-York and Harlem and New-York and New-Haven Railroads." Now, while it is true that "every train *does* stop," since the almost miraculous escape from a second edition of the Norwalk catastrophe, but few, if any of them, did stop at the bridge previous to it. It is certain that if the 3:15 P. M. train of last Saturday had stopped, it would not have required all the force that could be mustered to stop the train within from 3 to 10 feet—distances given by different passengers—from the open draw. One thing is certain, there was a fault somewhere in the arrangements of the Company, and that fault should be speedily and securely remedied. Better lose ten minutes at each train every day, if that makes safety certain, than to even risk the chances of one against ten thousand of running into the river. A COMMUTER.

The Jerseys.

Brooklyn, Thursday, June 19, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have often heard persons speak of the Jerseys. The word occurs in the notice of the "Life of Washington," to-day, in your paper. Will you have the kindness to inform us how many Jerseys there are, and where the most of them are located? J. D. B.

☞ The Board of School Officers of the Fourth Ward met on Tuesday evening, in the room of the Ward School in William-street. At a previous meeting Judge McCarthy, Alderman Healy and Mr. Lynch, had been appointed a Committee to select the site of a new schoolhouse. It is intended that the building, when erected, shall accommodate the children that now attend at Ward Schools Nos. 25, 26 and 27.

Judge Florence McCarthy presented the Report of the Committee, stating that lots Nos. 73 and 75 Oliver-street had been selected, and that they might be purchased for $27,000.

Mr. James Sherman violently opposed the adoption of the Report. He said that Mr. Kenard, who was represented as the owner of the property, was a *myth*. No such man existed. He understood that the property had been purchased for the purpose of speculation. It had been bought for $17,000, and was now offered to them for $27,000. Mr. Sherman said that "Kenard" is a French word, and gave its literal meaning.

Alderman Healy rose, in a great state of excitement, to reply. He had no doubt that the remarks of Mr. Sherman were directed at him. He (Healy) knew nothing of the truth of the reports that had been circulated, but he had been given to understand that the property was bought for $24,000, giving the speculator the moderate (?) compensation of $3,000 when the sale was effected at the contemplated price.

Judge McCarthy hoped the report would be adopted. It must necessarily pass through the hands of the Investigating Committee of the Board of Education, and if there was anything wrong about it they would send it back for reconsideration. With regard to the mythical existence of Mr. Kenard, he thought there were many of that name to be found in the Directory. Perhaps it was Mr. Cunard, of steamship notoriety, who was speculating in real estate. After some further debate, the report was adopted, Mr. Sherman alone voting in the negative.

The Board then adjourned.

☞ The semi-centennial anniversary of the Peithologian Society of Columbia College was held last evening at Wallack's Theatre. The building was filled to overflowing, like a generous wine-cup. Even the upper circle was crammed, but although it was undoubtedly astonished at its unusually fashionable visitors, we can hardly say that it had a vacant look. The speeches were very well delivered and still better applauded. Dodworth's band rivaled the orators in eloquent strains, and the noise of the ladies' fans [illegible] both. The exercises were continued until a late hour, and to the great satisfaction of all present.

[illegible]

☞ The Tabernacle [illegible] large and enthusiastic audience last evening [illegible] the Crime against Kansas. [illegible] to the speech, and the audience, [illegible] applause, showed their appreciation both of the orator and his subject.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A WOULD-BE [illegible].

It will be remembered that early in February last a [illegible] made in the Seventh Ward. [illegible]

[illegible]

The District-Attorney, believing these representations to be true, consented to Webster's release, and he was accordingly dismissed by Justice Connolly.

[illegible]

A case of gross imposition was brought to light at the Mayor's office yesterday. Mrs. Mary Gold, of Mansfield, Richland Co., Ohio, [illegible]

[illegible]

STABBED BY A BOY.

[illegible]

COURT CALENDAR—Friday.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Nos. 2361, 2161, [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. [illegible] Part II.—Nos. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

[illegible]

Thomas Hadden was convicted in the Court of Sessions [illegible]

[illegible]

DECISIONS.

The People ex rel. [illegible] —The order directing a mandamus to the Clerk of the Marine Court, [illegible] affirmed.

[illegible]

G. W. Heap vs. John C. Fremont.—The report made by [illegible] affirmed, with costs.

[illegible]

Partial Destruction of the Indiana Penitentiary—Rebellion of Prisoners.

From the Louisville Courier, June 17.

About 6 o'clock last evening the Indiana State Prison at Jeffersonville, opposite this city, was set on fire in the third story of the Hospital building, and that portion of the building was entirely consumed. The flames lighted up the surrounding country, and led persons to believe that a much more disastrous conflagration was in progress than really occurred. The fire companies of Jeffersonville, and the "Washington," "Hope," and "Kentucky," of this city, were present, and rendered great service, but their operations were materially retarded on account of the scarcity of water. It was with the greatest difficulty that the spread of the flames was checked, the fire threatening at one time to consume the entire property. Fortunately, however, [illegible] and the loss to the State cannot be more than $10,000, with about $7,000 to Samuel H. Patterson, the lessee.

The origin of the fire may be undoubtedly attributable to incendiarism on the part of some of the convicts. For several weeks past the prison affairs have been in a very deplorable condition, growing out of the failure of the last Indiana Legislature to elect a lessee. Mr. Patterson's lease expired yesterday, and he is succeeded by an appointee of Gov. Wright, one Mr. David Mills.

The prisoners had heard of the change in lessees, and thinking it unconstitutional for the Governor to make an appointment have been meditating rebellion. Various difficulties have occurred, and twice recently, the prison has been fired.

On Sunday, Governor Wright addressed the convicts, counseling them to behave properly. But, yesterday morning, a large number refused to work, and rallied on a grass plat in the yard. They were finally persuaded by the Chaplain, Rev. Le Roy Woods, to resume labor, and did so. But it was evident that the spirit of insubordination had only been partially subdued, and, last evening, its terrible effects were plainly manifested.

After the fire broke out it was with the greatest difficulty that the prisoners could be forced into their cells, and it was only when a large posse had been assembled, duly armed, that they were compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to retire.

During the progress of the fire great excitement prevailed, and it was thought that a general outbreak would occur. Many of the prisoners were wild with madness and ready to act with the utmost fury. Happily the fire was quelled and the order of the institution preserved.

We heard last night many reports concerning the troubles existing in the Penitentiary, but they were contradictory, and reflected so much on the character of citizens of Jeffersonville that we forbear giving them currency.

The conflagration drew together a vast concourse of spectators, and many persons went from this city to witness the spectacle.

New-York Daily Times.
NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] for ONE SHILLING a week. [illegible] DOLLARS a year.

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This paper contains complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Proceedings in Congress; Reports of all Public Meetings, Political Conventions, &c.; Commercial Affairs, Notices of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

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The North American Convention reassembled in this City yesterday, to receive the report of the Committee of Conference in relation to the results of their communication with the Republican Convention at Philadelphia. The Committee, having been in session with the Committee of the Philadelphia Convention until a late hour on Wednesday night, did not reach town till late in the afternoon, and the Convention adjourned until their arrival. Mr. [illegible], on behalf of the Committee, made a report which narrated the circumstances of the rejection and subsequent reception of the communication of the North Americans by the Republican Convention, but did not recommend any specific course of action. The feeling of the Convention was in some measure divided between indignation, a belief that the troubles had arisen wholly through misapprehension, and a desire for moderate, temperate and conciliatory action. The debates were somewhat warm, but before definite action could be taken on any point, the counsels of the more temperate party prevailed, and an adjournment took place until this morning; when it is supposed that the Convention will unite upon some course of action which will strengthen their [illegible] and tend to unite upon a common platform all persons who cordially desire a union of conflicting interests against the aggressions of Slavery. The Convention has deliberately refused to indorse the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE.

The conclusion of the proceedings of the Republican National Convention will be found in this morning's TIMES, an adjournment, sine die, having taken place yesterday afternoon, after the nomination of WILLIAM L. DAYTON, of New-Jersey, as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The proceedings, yesterday, were characterized by the same overflowing enthusiasm which marked those of the day before. After the nomination the convention was addressed by a number of gentlemen, and a resolution was adopted for holding a Young Men's Convention, in September, at Harrisburg.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CLAYTON made an explanation, stating that he had been misrepresented by Lord CLARENDON respecting Central American affairs, and a discussion followed on the subject. Mr. BUTLER stated that Mr. WILSON, in his speech, had misrepresented the constitution of South Carolina. Mr. GEYER gave notice of a supplementary act to organize Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. DOUGLAS offered a resolution, which was postponed, fixing the adjournment of Congress for the 1st Tuesday in July. Adjourned to Monday. In the house there was no quorum.

The Nominations.

The same happy unanimity of sentiment which led to the almost spontaneous nomination of FREMONT as the people's candidate of the Free States for the Presidency, led, yesterday, to the nomination of that sterling and well-tried statesman, WILLIAM L. DAYTON, of New-Jersey, for the office of Vice-President. That this is a nomination eminently fit to be made will be conceded by all parties, and we are persuaded that the Convention could not have selected a name out of the many eminent ones it had to choose from, which would have been better received, or be less objected to. Mr. DAYTON is an able lawyer, an experienced Senator, a consistent opponent of Slavery extension, an old conservative Whig, and a gentleman of unblemished moral character. He has been a Judge of one of the highest Courts of his native State, and has acquitted himself with credit in all the various positions in which he has served the public. While in the Senate of the United States he zealously opposed the Fugitive Slave law, and has always been on the side of Freedom. The nomination was received with great enthusiasm in the Convention, and it has been heartily responded to since. The people's ticket is now complete, the standard-bearers have been chosen, and it requires but a determined effort on the part of the opposition to the present demoralizing Administration, to elect them by a round majority. There are but two things to be accomplished in the present contest: either the present policy of the Administration is to be fastened upon the country four years longer by the election of BUCHANAN, or we are to be made free of such an incubus by the election of FREMONT. All other considerations must at once be laid aside. It is in the hands of the people of the Free States to decide which of the two to choose. The question is a momentous one; the North must either surrender itself into the hands of the Southern oligarchy, or exert its strength and be free. The Philadelphia Convention has nobly and patriotically sacrificed all minor considerations for the sake of insuring harmony of action among all the opposing parties to the Pierce and Douglas Democracy, and have chosen candidates who are every way worthy of the confidence of the people, while they cannot, personally, be objectionable to any party or faction.

The Music of the Union.

Keeping step to the music of the Union is a very fine phrase, which the Old-Line Whigs are very fond of using, just now, though what they precisely mean by it, unless it be to stand still, with their hands in the pockets of their pantaloons, while the discordant waves of disunion roll tumultuously over their heads, we cannot perceive. The *Commercial Advertiser* is very much puzzled what to do in the present emergency, and counsels caution:

> "We have before us letters from some of the best and truest-hearted men that ever kept step to the music of the Union, making suggestions and inquiries respecting the future course of the Old-Line Whigs. If we must speak the honest truth in the matter, we are bound to say that we share the perplexity felt by the majority of our correspondents upon this subject. The great thing to be desired, if the remnant of the Whig Party is to survive the present changes and disruption of parties, is concert of action between the various companies and regiments of the Whig army. This is of the first and of vital importance, but unfortunately it is as difficult of accomplishment as it is desirable. There is no concealing the fact from ourselves or from our readers. Old-Line Whig journals and some of the Whig leaders recommend such concert of action; and probably we all feel that, could that be secured, it would give the party importance and influence in the approaching campaign, and prepare us for a more independent position hereafter. But the question 'How shall this be done?' remains yet unanswered."

The Old-Line Whigs are certainly in a very uncomfortable condition. Their chief organ says, if it "must speak the honest truth," as if such a thing were peculiarly an unpleasant thing to do, it is in a state of perplexity. Concert of action is the thing most desirable to the Old-Line Whigs, but what action shall they take? That is the problem which nobody can solve. The Boston *Courier* says:

> "We would advise the Whigs to wait and look at the programme of the Presidential contest after it is fully developed, before making any rash promises or declarations or committing themselves to any political organization whatever."

So, to wait and do nothing, keep aloof from all parties and organizations, this is what is meant by keeping step to the music of the Union. The Old Line Whigs are exactly in the condition of the foolish virgins; all the oil in their lamps has been burned out, and they are left in utter darkness, and unable to see their way out of their difficulty. Really, it is a lamentable spectacle to see a parcel of well-meaning old gentlemen, who do not know what to do with themselves, who have been left behind in the onward march of events, and can be likened to nothing but some old worn-out coach horses, thrown out of employment by the introduction of railroads and steam locomotives.

The Panama Pathway.

We perceive in a communication from a distinguished member of the present English Administration, that the Government "has definitely decided to adopt the route from Suez by way of Pont de Galle" as the pathway of steam postal communication about at once to be established or rather restored between the parent country and her great Eastern Colonies of Australia and New-Zealand. We cannot conceive this determination to be other than one of those selfish but signal blunders constantly made by the British Government in search of some small interest.

It will scarcely be believed that not only was this special route not recommended by the Committee appointed to investigate the question some few years since, but was the one marked with particular disfavor, and against which the evidence of Sir EDWARD BELCHER, whose capacity to speak on questions of navigation no one will dispute, most decidedly bore. "In the event of adopting such a route," the distinguished navigator remarked, "you would have in most cases either the outward passage to perform before the wind, or the passage back dead against the wind; in either case with very heavy seas or with calm, as the case may be, and you are subject to be influenced by the different monsoons." He even specially pointed out that a steamer going to Cape Leeuwin would have to encounter even more hurricanes and more disadvantageous weather. Now, Cape Leeuwin, as a moment's glance at the map will show, must be passed to reach Bass' Straits from Cape Leeuwin, and all these obstacles encountered.

At the time that the Committee of the British Parliament investigated the question, the Panama route was almost unknown, no Railroad at the time having been constructed, and the project being deemed at best but visionary, and if ever accomplished certainly applicable to passenger traffic only, and unsuited to the transit of goods. Yet with all these disadvantages against it the Committee decided that this route "would afford a regular and rapid postal communication, securing to the passenger a voyage comparatively free from storms, and at the same time would bring the rising Colony of New-Zealand into the main line of communication.

Why, with such a report, the Government could have come to such a conclusion, appears strange, considering that the objections which we presume will be brought against the Panama route, of its preventing the inconvenience of transhipment and its passing through a foreign territory, are equally applicable to the Suez route.

But a tremendous change has come over the spirit of these routes since this report was drawn. The Panama Railroad now brings the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific within four hours and a half of each other, and makes a sort of short belt twining together these ocean twins. Experience has proved, too, that merchandise of every kind, including coals, can be carried over it at less cost than round Cape Horn. It is perfectly evident at a glance, in fact, that in no single point, whether it be speed, economy or comfort, can the passage by the Suez now adopted, even if the railway over the desert be completed, compare as a pathway with that across the Isthmus of Panama. In fact, Panama stands specially marked out as possessing every single qualification sought for by the British Committee of 1851. It embraces expedition, being several days shorter under the least favorable circumstances. It embraces certainty, the complete route being already accomplished, and a far larger extent of postal communication, gathering in as it does a vast range of commercial intercourse. Then to passengers it furnishes a greater expedition, economy and accommodation, and to merchandise passing between Australia and England greater cheapness of transit.

But an advantage still greater than these, it brings the rising colony of New-Zealand into the main line of communication, and provides for the West coast of America from Oregon down to Chili and Valparaiso.

There is but one part of this route which can even for a moment be considered experimental, and that is, the sea path from Australia to Panama, and, perhaps, as is known to every traveler, and as was experienced by those who crossed last year in the *Golden Age*, a more beautiful piece of sea-journey was never performed. The very sound of its name, the Pacific, is a type of its prevailing water character, and of the soft facilities afforded to its navigation by the steady breezes, regular currents, and Summer weather which prevail upon its bosom and make a passage over it a delight, relieved from all that makes the sea so sickening and formidable. Captain FITZROY, Captain BLACKWOOD, Sir EDWARD BELCHER, and other eminent sea-faring authorities examined before the Committee, picture it as the most perfect water prairie for navigation among the seas. Sir EDWARD BELCHER, indeed, states "that the breezes which blow in the Pacific push a vessel on far swifter than any breeze in the Indian Ocean, because the water is more smooth and the direction of the winds more favorable, and that he never knew a vessel on its waters, steaming head to wind under a breeze, make less average progress than eight knots an hour." Indeed, so soft and favorable are the winds on the Pacific, that very little coal is needed in propelling a steamer through its waters. But, if a coal dépôt is required between Panama and New-Zealand, the beautiful dominions of Queen POMARE, and many other fairy islands on the route, offer an asylum to a wearied vessel, where coal can be procured from Western America, New-Zealand, or Australia, without any deviation from the direct track.

Though little attention had been given at the period of this Commission to the Panama route by the Australian public, then weak and without that connection with America which the gold discoveries established, still, even at that time, its advantages were fully appreciated and acknowledged by the ablest statesmen of the colonies at that day. Sir JOHN STIRLING for ten years Governor of Australia, said of this route before the Committee—"It provides accommodation for a traffic, and for passengers engaged in a line of traffic that is increasing every day. The commercial relations between Australia and the American coast are likely to become both extensive and active, and to require rapid and regular communication.

But beyond all these in importance stands the testimony of Mr. ROBERT LOWE, who represented Sydney for many years in the Colonial Legislature, and is now Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and principal thunder-forger in the great smithy of the London *Times*. He says: "My pecuniary interest in Adelaide is rather larger than in Sydney, and, therefore, I stand impartially between them; having considered the question as well as I am able, my impression is decidedly in favor of the Panama route."

Looking at this question in a broad and comprehensive light, it must be apparent that the Panama route is the one which above all others would best provide, not only for the interests of England, but that with which sooner or later it must become one, of the world at large. This policy of petty jealousy which dictates the adoption of this Suez route is small, and can be of avail but for a very short time. The more nations are twined together by such international links, the more difficult will become war, and the more useless and unsteady the despots who thrive upon the weaknesses of peoples. England may rest assured that nature will upset any such false settlement, and that the course she has now announced will never settle the Australian post and communication question. Its solution will eventually fall into the hands of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT or GEORGE LAW, or some other man of stout head and daring heart, who may inherit their capacity and enterprise.

American Honor.

A Wall-street correspondent writes us in reference to *Punch's* witticism about Pennsylvanian repudiation, which we alluded to yesterday, and says: "Permit me, however, to remind you, that the State imposed a tax for two or three years, upon those Bonds, which seriously affected their value, and diminished the income of the foreign holders to the amount of five per cent. per annum."

The imposition of an income tax upon the dividends of a State Debt, though scarcely defensible except in time of War, or extreme domestic embarrassment, does not amount to repudiation in the sense employed by SYDNEY SMITH and *Punch*. If it did, England, herself, would be doubly guilty of the sin. She taxes the dividends upon her public debt seven per cent., and the onerous charge is to be continued to the full measure of this rate for a whole year, if not longer, after the conclusion of the peace. The Pennsylvania dividend, which should be five per cent., or $50 upon every $1,000 certificate, is reduced by the income tax 4.75 per cent., or $47 50 on every $1,000. British Consols, which nominally pay three per cent., are, by the same process, reduced to 2.79 per cent.

The Three F's.

There is something in a name when it happens to be a good alliterative one. Already we hear people shouting Free Soil, Free Speech, and FREMONT.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Policy of the Administration Regarding Kansas Affairs—Arrival of Gen. Whitfield, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 19.

Notwithstanding the reports current that the Administration has changed its policy regarding Kansas, it has been satisfactorily ascertained that such is not the fact. The principles of the President's Message and Proclamation will be enforced, and the federal and local laws of the Territory maintained.

Gen. WHITFIELD, delegate to Congress from Kansas, arrived here this morning. He says, that if the Government would withdraw the troops from Kansas, the peace would be better preserved. He contemplates introducing a resolution in the House with that view. He reports that the Special Commission will return early next week, the $10,000 being exhausted.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 19.

MR. CLAYTON AND LORD CLARENDON.

Mr. CLAYTON made a personal explanation, stating that he had been misrepresented by Lord CLARENDON in certain remarks made in the British House of Lords respecting Central American affairs.

Mr. CASS made some remarks supplementary to those of Mr. CLAYTON, and on the same subject.

Mr. PEARCE sustained the American interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. TOOMBS wished to have it understood that he did not agree with Mr. CLAYTON, that the Central American question was not a proper subject for arbitration. He could see no reason why it should not be left to an umpire.

THE CONSTITUTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. BUTLER, in replying to Mr. WILSON'S defence of Mr. SUMNER, relative to certain provisions of the Constitution of South Carolina, stated that Mr. WILSON had misrepresented the Constitution of that State altogether.

ANOTHER BILL TO ORGANIZE KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Mr. GEYER gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill supplementary to the act to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

BOOKS FOR MEMBERS.

The House resolution for supplying new members with the usual number of books of a public character, was passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DOUGLAS offered a resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the first Tuesday of July next.

Mr. WELLER thought the resolution had better lie over, as Congress, with a large amount of business before it, cannot possibly adjourn then, and would not likely be prepared to do so until the 15th of August.

The resolution was postponed.

Several bills of minor importance were then passed, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 19.

MR. LINDLEY AND THE UNION.

Mr. LINDLEY defended his political position from the strictures of the *Union* newspaper, saying that the latter was opposed to the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN, and rather than that Mr. BENTON should have any influence with BUCHANAN in the event of his election, it would crush the Democratic Party in Missouri. Mr. LINDLEY vindicated the Benton Democrats, so far as their connection with his election was concerned and himself from charges of being tinctured with Free-Soilism.

No quorum. Adjourned.

News from Kansas.

MISSOURIANS NEAR LAWRENCE—MOVEMENTS OF COL. SUMNER—MORE NOTICES TO FREE-STATE MEN.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 18.

Mrs. BROWN, wife of the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, and other passengers, have just arrived from Kansas. They left Lawrence on the 12th inst., and on the same day passed an encampment of 250 Missourians, three miles from Lawrence. They afterwards met with Col. SUMNER with a strong body of troops and a company of artillery, *en route* for Lawrence.

The Pro-Slavery Vigilance Committee, at Leavenworth, have renewed their notices to Free-State men to quit the Territory. Col. SUMNER warned them to desist and to commit no overt act.

WHITFIELD arrived at St. Louis on Monday, on his way to Washington.

Seventy-five men, being the first company sent by the Chicago Emigrant Aid Society, left this city last night for Kansas.

Trial of the Robbers of the American Express Company.

DETROIT, Wednesday, June 18.

The trial of AYER, WHITE and KING, charged with robbing the American Express Company of $50,000 in gold, was commenced here to-day. Among the counsel for the prosecution are General NYE and THEODORE ROMEYN of New-York. For the defence, ELI COOK of Buffalo.

Canadian Politics.

NIAGARA, C. W., Thursday, June 19.

The Government candidate for Parliament in this District, Hon. J. C. MORRISON, has been elected by a majority of 180 over the Opposition candidate.

Killed by Lightning.

EASTON, Thursday, June 19.

MARTIN TENNEL was instantly killed by lightning at Lambertville, yesterday.

Arrival of the America at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 19.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America* arrived here from Halifax at about 9 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be despatched over the New-Haven Road by the early train to-morrow morning, which is due in New-York at about 5 P. M.

Launch of the New Steam-Frigate Colorado.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, June 19.

The screw steam-frigate *Colorado* was successfully launched this morning.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 19.

At our Cattle Market to-day 570 head of BEEVES were offered—prices falling. The whole number sold at rates ranging from $9@$10 75, net. HOGS in good demand—sales at $7@$7 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

Inspection of Tenement Houses.

Yesterday Messrs. BREVOORT, DUGANNE and SHEA, members of Assembly, of the Tenant House Special Committee, accompanied by Mr. DOWNING, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, and the Health Wardens of the First, Third and Fifth Wards, made a careful examination of the First, Third and Fifth Wards.

They began at the Emigrant Dépôt, Castle Garden. Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY was glad of the opportunity of demonstrating the proceedings of a fresh arrival. Nearly 300 passengers were then landing from the Bremen bark *Doretta*. They watched the second medical examination instituted by the physician in waiting as the strangers step ashore. They examined the baths and wash-houses, and expressed themselves perfectly satisfied.

In Broadway they found a large, handsome house, well-furnished and kept in excellent order, that has been tenantless for ten years. The location is No. 65. The basement is "Russel's dining-room," occupied at a nominal rent. The owner, a Mrs. CRUGAR, refuses to let this magnificent house because her mother died in it.

Passing to the rear, in Greenwich-street, they encountered Mr. EDWARDS, the ex-Deputy Collector of Assessments. He had just alighted from a pony wagon. While driving it, he had very mysteriously lost his pocket-book containing notes to the amount of $5,000. But guardians of the public health cannot afford time to sympathize with ex-deputies who lose pocket-books, so they entered an emigrant boarding-house.

The first place visited was No. 34 Greenwich-street. There were ten beds in each room, and the windows were not only carefully closed, but the close smell indicated that it was a long time since they had been opened. There were forty beds in that house. That would not have been material only that the rooms were only eighteen feet square. CHARLES [illegible] is the presiding genius of the place.

No. 12 Washington-street was the next place visited. Entering by a dirty stairway they found themselves in a room not sufficiently large to swing a cat round by the tail—it was dingy, dark and redolent of stale smoke and extremely filthy. The landlord gets $4 a month out of it. For the next room, $[illegible] per month is wrung out of the miserable tenant. Ventilation there was none, and the closets falling, the floor had not been washed in the memory of the oldest inhabitant—there were two beds in it and two little dark closets, and there were eight in that family, including three adult lodgers. Where they all slept was more to our ingenuity of a powerful fancy.

The rooms in the next story rent for six dollars monthly. Of the third floor we can say nothing good. There were above sixty persons in that building, comprising twenty-three rooms. The rear building is in a horrible condition. It is owned by ex-Alderman GRIFFEN. For the first floor seven dollars is demanded, for the second six and a half, for the third, six. Each of these tenancies is fourteen feet by ten, and also two little dark closets, which serve as sleeping holes, hardly big enough for an ordinary bed. The dirt on the stairway was half an inch thick. There is a stable underneath the front building, and a groggery—the inevitable adjunct of a tenement house. The little space dignified with the name of a yard, was found to be wet, filthy, and unpaved. The tenants are all Irish.

There is a house of like description forming the corner of Washington and Rector streets. It is three stories high, 25 feet front by 50 deep, and from this property the landlord extracts $[illegible] per month in rent, or $1,000 per annum. Underneath it, in the cellar, was found a poor widow, named CATHARINE DONLEAVY. She has seven children, of whom five are too young to do anything. The poor creature took this "hole" in the hope of being allowed to sell a few things on the narrow sidewalk. There is no window, only an opening to admit the light. If any one feels dissatisfied with his own mercies, or particularly troubled to find a correct opportunity of doing good, let him visit this widow and help these children.

The visitors then examined the house. The lower story, of course, is a groggery, dignified with the name of a "sailor's boarding-house." The groggery department is rented for $30 per month. On the landing of the upper story, is nearly half a ton of ashes. There are about 40 persons in that house, chiefly Irish. About 40 persons pay, on an average, $7 a month for the use of each the four rooms on each floor. The owner is ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Trinity-place, a dark, miserable place at the back of Trinity Church, was next visited. Here an old Irishwoman vented on the visitors a volley of the grossest and most unfeminine blackguardism. She raved, cursed and swore like a fiend. They entered No. 46, which in former days had been a school-house. The inmate of one room states that she accommodates six lodgers nightly, and she pays $3 per month. How she stows them away is a puzzle. The other tenants are similarly accommodating. Seventy-six persons board in that house. The property is owned by a Mr. CORNELL, who is described as an "old politician," who has had the lease twenty years. It was in the next house that yellow jack made his appearance, and out of a cellar in so close proximity with the Church cases of cholera and small-pox have been curiously extracted. All the buildings in this "Trinity" place are in a most dilapidated and filthy condition, totally unfit for the habitation of human beings.

Having had enough of the First Ward, the visitors passed to No. 131 Liberty-street in the Third. Lager-beer was sold in the cellar, said—but we cannot vouch for it—to be fabricated by soaking a brewer's apron in a hogshead of soft water. The stench was deadly. There was a separate rear building, separated from the main building by a yard four feet across, and into this spacious yard looked out twelve windows upon the dead wall in close proximity. Sixteen of these apartments are rented each at $4 50 per month.

The basement of No. 156 Greenwich-street was next examined. Ostensibly it is a lager-beer establishment, but the pictures, and the gaudy, flaunting girls, that ran to a dark hole on the entrance of unusual visitors, sufficiently demonstrated its character. One poor wretch, with the remains of some beauty, was being violently held down on the sofa by a great hulking fellow. She was suffering under a hysteric paroxysm, whether from drink or not, none inquired. The next cellar is similarly devoted. Peering cautiously into the back regions are some dark little closets each provided with a bed, as convenient a place for robbery and murder as for any other illegitimate purpose.

The next object of examination was of a far more pleasing character. We refer to a huge newly-erected tenement house, double, and with a rear building separated by a sufficiently spacious interval—Nos. 14 and 16 Leonard-street. Water is laid on to every floor, and the privies form an ascending pile of buildings in the centre of the yard—the arrangement being well contrived to insure equal cleanliness and comfort—galleries communicating with each floor of the rear and front buildings. There are 84 rooms and 42 families here. They are nearly all colored people, and we are happy to bear testimony to the general cleanliness, domesticity and quiet observable amongst them. The rents average $6 50, which includes a convenient little bedroom added to a room generally ten feet by twelve. The rear building is rather dark, from the close proximity of another building at its back.

A similar establishment, Nos. 42 and 44 Leonard-street, was visited. There are 88 rooms in the two blocks, front and rear. The owner lives South; the agent is a Mr. COVERT. We were told there are no Irish among them. A pretty English woman was found married to a black man. Her house, or rather her room, was as neat as herself.

The Inspector promised to lose not an hour in demolishing a tumble-down filthy building at the back of No. 31 Worth-street, where in what was once the basement is an accumulation of human excrement enough to load a cart. We record it to insure its being done.

In No. 41 Worth-street (the invariable gin-shop in the basement) are 96 individuals—there are 42 rooms in the house (a few unoccupied) and 22 families—rents averaging $5 per month. All Irish, and few signs of comfort or cleanliness, but much of squalor and wretchedness.

But even this class of people ought not to be exposed to greater danger of being burnt to death than are other people. There is a house, No. 345 Greenwich, where live 290 people. The entrance way, a long passage, is not a yard wide, and there is a covered ladder like the hopper in a mill. This stairway or ladder in the yard is the only means of escape for two hundred people in the event of some tipsy fellow setting the place on fire. Even landed in the yard the long passage way to the street is just 30 inches wide. And so ended another day's tour of sanitary inspection.

Political.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Republican Association of the Twenty-second Ward, was held on Wednesday evening, at National Hall, in Forty-fourth street. JOHN CROSSLEY, JR., President. The platform of the People's Convention was adopted as the platform of the Association. The nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT was announced, and received with repeated cheers. The officers were instructed to use their influence to organize immediately a Young Men's Fremont Club. A Committee was appointed to call a Ward Ratification Meeting, and to make arrangements that the Ward be fully represented in the County ratification meeting.

☞ Several Fillmore and—[what was the other man's name?] Clubs met last night, and talked over the melancholy prospects of the campaign. The general impression was, that Mr. FILLMORE would not decline to run unless urged by the Committee of Reception.

☞ The Democratic Republican Central Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall. The chief subject under discussion was the election of a Chairman in place of the late ROBERT KELLY. But no conclusion was reached, and the Committee adjourned to the first Thursday of July.

TOM CORWIN IN THE FIELD.—The Indianapolis *Journal*, of Saturday, announces that Hon. THOS. CORWIN and Hon. CALEB B. SMITH will speak at Connersville, Ind., on the 28th inst., in favor of the Republican cause.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents For Saturday, June 21.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION—Nomination of Col. JOHN C. FREMONT for the Presidency. Full Details of the Proceedings—specially reported for the DAILY TIMES. Speech of Senator WILSON, *in full*. The Platform of the Party, *complete*. Letters of Declination from Judge MCLEAN and Gov. CHASE. Full List of Delegates to the Convention. A complete Record.

NORTH AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION IN NEW-YORK—Proceedings complete up to the hour of adjournment on Monday. Speech of GEO. LAW. Coöperation with the Republicans.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS—Progress of the Civil War. Copy of the Indictments. The Pro-Slavery Circular. Latest Intelligence. The President's Letter to Col. SUMNER.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA—Revolution in San Francisco. JAMES KING of William, Editor of the *Bulletin*, murdered by a Gambler. The old Vigilance Committee organized. Citizens in Arms. Full account of the disturbances, from our own Correspondents.

FROM EUROPE—Our Difficulties with England. Lord CLARENDON'S Speech, in full.

THE PALMER POISONINGS IN ENGLAND—Conviction and Sentence of PALMER—Sketch of the History of the Man and his Iniquities, prepared expressly for this paper.

MILLARD FILLMORE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

SENATOR BUTLER'S REPLY TO SUMNER.

SENATOR HAMLIN'S GREAT SPEECH (in full)—He withdraws in Disgust from the Ranks of the Democracy.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Flag Bearer of the Republicans. Senator HAMLIN. Old-Line Whigs and Douglas Democrats. Mr. CRAMPTON on Kansas Affairs. Platforms and Men. The New-York Buchanan Ratification. Old Bullion. Douglas Democrats Alarmed. Difficulty with England. The Beef and Mutton Markets.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Live Stock Trees—United States Agricultural Society. How about the *Diascoria Batatas*? Reported Markets.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates, pay invariably in advance:

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this day, will contain:

1. Proceedings of the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia; Nomination of Col. FREMONT.
2. Proceedings of the North American Convention in New-York; Nomination of NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr.
3. Senator BUTLER'S reply to Mr. SUMNER'S speech.
4. News from Kansas.
5. The troubles with England—Latest by the *America*.
6. The San Francisco Revolution.

Besides articles on current topics, details of Domestic News, &c., &c.

☞ For sale at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 3 cents per copy. Subscriptions $2 per annum, invariably in advance.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.
ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as [illegible] per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as [illegible] per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

GENTLEMEN'S PEARL CASSIMERE HATS, OF beautiful fabric; light and dark shade, and brilliant model. WARNOCK'S, Hatters, No. [illegible] Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. The only Salamander Safe made, and the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. [illegible] Dépôt, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. No. 32 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia, and No. 72 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

GENIN'S CASSIMERE HATS—A NEW VARIETY of the cassimere hat, of an exquisitely delicate and becoming tint, extremely light and of the finest texture, has just been brought out by GENIN as a leading style for the present summer. [illegible] GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, No. 263 Broadway, would call attention to their assortment of goods for gentlemen's Summer wear. [illegible]

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUSAND dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S [illegible] high-speed Machines. [illegible] I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HATS.—Contrary to a custom long prevailing with us, viz.: that of using a portion of the Beaver [illegible] LEARY & CO., Introducers and Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, B'way.

THIN SUMMER SUITS.
Black Alpaca Suits [illegible]
Zephyr Cashmere Suits [illegible]
White Marseilles Vests [illegible]
Check Marseilles Suits [illegible]
White Duck Coats [illegible]
Linen Raglan Coats [illegible]
At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

POTICHOMANIE! POTICHOMANIE!—DURING the Summer months in the country, ladies will find this a most fascinating and amusing occupation [illegible] Price $5. CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 322 Broadway.

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, [illegible]
ROBERT [illegible], President.
D. F. C[illegible], Secretary.

MYSTERIES UNFOLDED WITHOUT CHARGE.—To the MARRIED AND SINGLE OF BOTH SEXES.—[illegible] by addressing [illegible] DR. TRACY DELORME, Broadway Post-Office. Ladies, if they prefer, may address the Doctor's wife, Mrs. Tracy Delorme.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION Instantly cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the dirt forthwith disappears. [illegible] CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 322 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—[illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready [illegible] D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamanders and other Safes.—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

SUMMER HAS COME AT LAST—AND WITH IT the enervating and debilitating effects of warm weather. HOSTETTER'S Vegetable Bitters [illegible] BARNES & PARK, New-York, Agents; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

LINEN GAITER BOOTS, BLACK AND COLORED, for Summer wear, at [illegible] J. B. MILLER & CO., [illegible] Canal-st.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL [illegible] No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton [illegible]
E. K. COLLINS.

SUPERB CARPETS! [illegible]
English Velvets, [illegible] per yard.
English Brussels, [illegible] per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, FROM EIGHT DIFFERENT manufacturers, making the largest assortment in the City, besides [illegible] second hand Pianos [illegible] and rent allowed on purchase. H. WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

OPPOSITION.—CANTRELL'S INTRODUCTION OF his twelve shilling Gaiters [illegible] No. 336 Bowery, and make your selections.

CATAWBA WINES, FROM THE VINEYARDS OF John D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio; Sparkling and Still, very superior; warranted only the pure juice of the grape. BARNES & PARK, cor. Broadway and Beekman-st.

[illegible]
To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is often a wonder [illegible] how a Frenchman can live on so little [illegible] and still enjoy as good health as if he had meat daily. The fact is, we eat altogether too much animal food; and if any one will try for a few weeks to eat meat only at dinner, I feel sure he will not desire to [illegible]. In France [illegible] and [illegible] nothing during that period for breakfast but café au lait (coffee with milk,) for which I usually paid four cents. They have two methods of preparing it, as far as I learned. The [illegible] to make a decoction of coffee as strong as possible with water. Then add as much of this to boiled milk as you wish, [illegible]. Another mode is less troublesome, and [illegible] a far more preferable dish. Take a [illegible] of good milk, (for two persons for example,) and add just enough water to keep it from burning [illegible], stir in nearly a table-spoon full of ground coffee, and let it boil slowly for five or eight minutes. I think boiling it slow gives it a richer flavor. Sweeten to the taste and eat it like bread and milk. Often people who do not relish [illegible] a few trials become very fond of it. It is delicious when cold, and I would recommend it to farmers for a field drink, as it is good, cheap and nourishing.

For children and old people it is admirably adapted and is easily digested. A poor Frenchman said to me the other day, "I can most always earn enough to have café au lait, and if I could eat it three times daily every day in the year, it would [illegible]." A dish of this kind, &c., with bread, milk, coffee, sugar and the fire will cost a citizen about six cents for each person. But what is more than all, it is perfectly healthy, is always palatable and but little food is required to prepare it.

A. B. C.

The Kansas War.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, (Pro-Slavery,) writing from Kansas City on the 12th of June, says:

"All is now quiet—that is, comparatively quiet. No fighting going on. The United States troops are actively engaged in disbanding all unlawful military bodies. In cases where they have reassembled, all arms are taken from them. You can see the difference between the Free-State and Pro-Slavery parties in that the order to disband is at once obeyed by the latter and not by the former. For this reason no arms have been taken from the law and order party.

Rumors reach here, every day, of violence upon the Pro-Slavery settlers; but the evil is gradually curing itself. The Abolition Party is committing suicide—it is nothing but a disunion party. The programme is this: *To keep up a running fight until the whole country is involved in war.* This is their plan, as developed in various ways. The leaders have told it, and there can be no doubt as to its truth, and the plan came from the House of Representatives. The better class of Free-State men are anxious for peace, and to get peace they are willing to obey the law. The guerrillas and outlaws amongst them are all who do the deeds of murder and robbery; the responsible men see that they are ruined if they persist in treason and massacre, and are ridding themselves of the banditti. If nothing happens to derange things, we will soon have peace."

Mr. A. W. Corey, the agent of the Monticello Seminary, in Illinois, has been highly successful in his efforts to raise a fund for the enlargement of this Seminary. At the present time about $10,500 have been subscribed by the people of Alton and vicinity, and there is every prospect that the amount will be raised to $15,000.

Rev. T. P. Field, late of Amherst College, was installed Associate Pastor of the First Congregational Church, New London, Ct., on the 5th. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Stearns, President of Amherst College.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Invaluable.—None except those who have suffered all the horrors of Dyspepsia, can fully appreciate the value and efficacy of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, a sovereign remedy for this distressing disease in all its forms.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Is spreading health, hope and joy among the [illegible], the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, [illegible] depression, or any other disorder of the organs of [illegible], digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully restores the health and the energies which belong to the best condition of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Strawberries, Strawberries, or any Fresh Fruit or Vegetable may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS.
Now is the time to buy in a stock in order to be ready for the Strawberry season.
Every Can is warranted to fully answer the purpose.
Full particulars given with the Cans. For sale by the proprietors, WELLS & PROVOST, No. 221 Pearl-st.

Freaks and Frolics
OF A VENTRILOQUIST.
BY HARRY COCKTON,
is published in the
NEW-YORK SUN OF THIS MORNING.
PRICE ONE CENT PER COPY,
or served at your house at sixpence per week.

Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles, and every style of fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold on most reasonable terms, by
RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 26 Nassau-st.

Wakefield.—The members of the Association are earnestly requested to attend a meeting, to be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at No. 162 Bowery. Those who have taken their Deeds, especially, it is hoped, will be there to protect their interests.
JOHN COMMERFORD, President.
CORN'S A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

King's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthma, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 33 Fulton-st., and at the dépôt, No. 1 Barclay, New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 317 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

Elizabethan Ale.—Perfectly pure, nourishing, wholesome. Excellent for mothers when nursing and the debilitated generally. A small quantity at breakfast, instead of coffee, is remarkably invigorating and beneficial. $1 per dozen; 37½c. allowed for bottles. Office No. 130 Water-st. Orders may be sent by City Post.

A positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. KING'S compound Syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Panama Hats.—The genuine article, of uncommon fineness—the only kind of straw hat which will wear for a life time—at prices from $10 to $50 each hat. For sale by A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for California, &c., per U. S. steamer GEORGE LAW, will close at this office on FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

RACES.—FASHION COURSE, Newtown, L. I.—THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, June 20.—Race to come off at 3½ o'clock P. M. Club purse $450; $50 entrance money to second horse; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

ENTRIES.

1. Jno. M. Clay's b. f. *Balloon*, by imp. Yorkshire, out of Heraldry, 4 years. Dress—red, blue and white.
2. W. L. Shaw's ch. h. ———, by Boston, dam by Eclipse, 6 years. Dress—blue and white.
3. G. P. Hare's b. m. *Adalgisa*, by imp. Glencoe, dam by Rodolph, 5 years. Dress—blue and blue.

MODES OF REACHING THE COURSE:

1. Ferry to Green Point from 10th-st., thence by plank and shell road.
2. From Williamsburg, North 2d and Ewen sts., Penny Bridge and shell road.
3. From Williamsburg, North 2d to Newtown turnpike, plank and shell roads.
4. From Williamsburg, stages at all times.
5. Hell-Gate Ferry, Astoria road to Flushing.
6. Steamer *Island City*, Fulton Market Slip, to Flushing Railroad.

ADMISSION—Field, 50 cts.; Grand Stand, $1; Quarter Stretch Badges, $10.
Members who have not received their badges, may obtain them at the office at the Course.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1856.
NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after WEDNESDAY, June 25, the Ordinance respecting DOGS found running LOOSE or at large in any street South of 42d-st., without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced. The sum of FIFTY CENTS will be paid for every dog brought ALIVE TO THE POUND, on the corner of 1st-av. and 31st-st., which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large without being properly muzzled, on presentation of the Certificate of the Pound Keeper to the Chief of Police at his office in the Park. Owners of dogs may redeem them at the Pound, between sunrise and sunset, on the day in which they were received, on payment of expenses.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

THE INFALLIBLE SELF-SEALING FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CAN.—Our experience during the past year in manufacturing Self-Sealing Fruit Cans, and the universal satisfaction and certificates of parties who have purchased and tested those of various dealers, have given ours the decided preference over all others. The subscribers offer to the public the best Self-Sealing Can ever invented, to preserve Fruits, Vegetables, &c. The sealing is invariably perfect. All others require solder and cement. The opening has been enlarged to admit a full sized peach. Every can is perfectly tested before it leaves our manufactory, and stamped with our name. TAYLOR & HODGETTS,
Manufacturers of Planished Tin and Japanned Ware, No. 69 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as good plain washer, and ironer—is a first-rate baker. Has the best of recommendations from her last place, where she has lived two years. She can be seen at No. 147 33d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, either as waiter and chambermaid or to do plain sewing, and to assist in washing and ironing. Satisfactory reference given from her last place. No. 227 West 18th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook and to wash and iron; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine ironer. Call at No. 78 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a middle-aged woman in a private family as chambermaid and laundress or general housework. No objection to the country. Apply Friday and Saturday in Corset store, No. 124 6th-av., near 9th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—As clerk in a wholesale grocery or provision store, by one who has an extensive acquaintance in New-York and Brooklyn, and could command a large trade. Address RANSOM, office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a middle-aged American Protestant woman, as chambermaid or seamstress, or in a small family as both. Can be seen for one week at her present employer's, No. 194 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By an Englishman and wife, without children, as gardener and groom, and house servant. Apply to the American Industrial Association, No. 97 Greenwich-st.
D. R. THOMASON, Secretary.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman as nurse and sewer, or chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 209 West 23d-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress. Can get the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 129 East 29th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man, in any capacity; is a rapid and experienced penman, and correct at figures. Address WM. E., this office.

GARDENER WANTED.—A Scotchman, German, or an American, who has had experience, and is a first-rate vegetable as well as flower gardener, may find a permanent place and good wages by addressing Box No. 1[illegible] Post-Office, New-York, stating references, &c. None need apply unless they can produce good evidence as to honesty, industry, sobriety, &c. A single man, or one with a very small family preferred. Also wanted, two or three good Protestant men, to assist in gardening.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, one or two ladies, of middle age and good address, respectably connected, having an extensive acquaintance among persons who take an interest in charitable institutions—those used to soliciting subscriptions for the above purpose preferred. Fair remuneration for services. References given and required. Letters addressed to DIRECTRESS, Box No. 4,509, Post-Office, will meet with attention.

SEVERAL RESPECTABLE GIRLS ARE WANTED—To fill all kinds of situations, with respectable families. N. B.—No help is booked at this office but such as have good reference; we act on the principle of sending employers no servants but those that we hope will deserve credit for themselves and us. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.
WILLIAM O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 87 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

TO RULERS.—Wanted, a man to take the place of one who is going West, he having filled the situation upwards of 12 years; the applicant must be competent to take the whole charge of the ruling department. Inquire of G. C. MANN, No. 74 Fulton-st.

A LADY—Is desirous of obtaining good situations for two women—the one as cook, the other as waitress; the latter would prefer Newport, or some country place, for the Summer season; good recommendations given by their present employer this day. Apply at No. 28 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

WANTED—At No. 6 East Broadway, two competent men to bottle ale and soda water for a vault in Philadelphia; a dyer for a cotton factory in Connecticut, and a housekeeper for a private family in Hoboken, N. J. Charges moderate. GILLEN & CO.

WANTED—At No. 366 Broadway, 1 book-keeper, 1 conductor, 2 clerks, 2 porters, 2 bar-keepers, 3 waiters, 3 coachmen, and 3 boys; places procured for firemen, men on steamers and railroads, brakemen.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED.—A seamstress, a tailoress, cook, Protestant chambermaid, waiterman and boy. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st. Also, wanted an office boy.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED.—Either colored or white, to do the washing, ironing and cooking in a small private family; must come well recommended with City references. Apply at No. 236 West 22d-st. None but those who thoroughly understand their business need apply. Inquire this day only.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED.—A neat, middle-aged, Protestant woman, to do the housework of a small family. Must be a good washer and ironer. Good City references will be required. Apply at No. 55 West 16th-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—About 18 years old, in a gent's furnishing store in Grand-st. Address FURNISHING STORE, Times Office, stating as reference the name of the *Pastor or Sunday-School Superintendent* of the applicant.

AN AMERICAN BOY WANTED—About fifteen years of age, in a custom-house broker's office, who can write a good hand and is willing to work. Apply from 9 to 11 o'clock to WM. W. THOMAS & CO., No. 5 New-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Having some experience in compounding prescriptions, to fill a place in a store about 20 miles from the City. Apply at THOMAS & FULLER'S, No. 75 Maiden-lane.

CLERK AND OFFICE BOY WANTED.—Two smart boys who write very well, and are willing to be useful, at moderate salaries, can call after 10 o'clock at No. 148 Grand-st.

PORTER WANTED—For a wholesale boot and shoe house; only such as are acquainted with the business, and can give reliable references, need apply at No. 47 Warren-st., up stairs.

TENOR SINGER.—A gentleman who has a good voice, and is a ready reader of music, desires a situation as a tenor in a first-class church. Address TENOR, *Times* office.

A FAMILY GOING TO CALIFORNIA—In need of a servant, may apply at the Bible House, Nos. 12 and 14 Astor-place, where they can find one that is honest and trustworthy. MRS. YORKSTONE, Sup't.

A LAWYER WANTING A BOY—In his office, may find a smart little fellow, about 13 years old, wanting such a place, by addressing J. H. TRIPLER, No. 306 Grand-st.

SERVANT WANTED—In a small family a girl who understands housework generally. None other need apply. Must come with the best references. Call at 57 East 27th-street, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

GIRL WANTED.—A Protestant girl, German, Scotch or American, to do general housework. Apply at No. 113 West 13th-st.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A gentleman and his wife or 2 or 3 single gentlemen, can obtain very pleasant rooms, newly furnished, in a neat cottage on Vanderbilt-av., near the landing. Address A. C, office of the *Times*.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—Two single gentlemen can obtain desirable front rooms, with a private family residing in 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Partial board (separate table) if required. References must be first class. Address Box No. 2,580 Post-Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Pleasant accommodations and good board can be obtained in Middletown, Conn. Reference No. 105 West 22d-st., where particulars will be made known.

BOARD—At No 62 Fulton-st., comfortable accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD—For a genteel and Christian family, No. 875 6th av., (Murray Hill) Cars every 3 minutes.

SUMMER BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING—By Hudson River Railroad, 2½ hours' distance from New-York; from the dépôt at Fishkill Landing to the house, (which is nearly new, with pleasant airy sleeping rooms,) about 3 minutes' walk. View of the mountains from all sides and excellent water. For other particulars inquire of ELLIS S. POTTER, Esq., corner of Fulton and South sts., directly opposite Fulton Ferry.

COUNTRY BOARD—FIRST CLASS.—Those wishing for a quiet home among the hills of Connecticut, and all the comforts and luxuries of a farmer's table, will please call at No. 22 Trinity Buildings, Broadway, during this week, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., where the proprietor can be seen.

BROOKLYN.—Two single gentlemen may obtain rooms on the second floor, with partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall st. ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—At No. 680 Broadway. Inquire as above.

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TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at TWO DOLLARS each; and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Twelve Volumes are now ready, bound.
The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two Dollars a year.
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FREAKS AND FROLICS
OF A VENTRILOQUIST,
BY HARRY COCKTON,
is published in the
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PRICE ONE CENT THE COPY,
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MORGAN'S "FREE-MASONRY."—A few copies for sale; old books, novels and engravings bought in any quantity; constantly on hand, and for sale, cheap old and new works, and engravings for the parlor, and scrapbook; we also sell old novels at one-half the publication price. STEAGLE & HICKS, No. 500½ Broadway.

THE FIRST NUMBER OF—THE NEW-YORK MERCHANTS' CIRCULAR will be published on the morning of the 21st inst., and continued every Saturday in time for Steamers. Sold at the office of the *Price Current*, in Spanish, No. 146 Pearl-st., 4th floor.

RARE CHANCE—To get back numbers of NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES to complete files for years of 1854-55-56, for sale. Apply at the subscription desk, or address H. F. TICE, at this office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ON BOARD STEAMER JOHN HART—SATURDAY, June 14, 1856.—At a meeting of invited guests held on board the steamer *John Hart*, upon her return from a very agreeable trip around Staten Island, Mr. ANDREW HOOGLAND was called to the Chair, Messrs. THOMAS KIRBEY, of Illinois, F. B. HALL and WILLIAM ROWE were appointed Vice-Chairmen, and W. H. DRAPER, Secretary.

After a few pertinent remarks by Rev. JOHN H. MANNING, Messrs. W. T. JENNINGS, W. McGRATH, ROBERT W. STRAPPER, M. A. D. AKERS and others, the following resolutions were offered and respectively adopted by acclamation:

By Rev. JOHN H. MANNING—*Resolved*, That as the invited guests to the Grand Collation Excursion on the steamer *John Hart*, June 14, we would hereby express our high appreciation of the noble generosity of THOMAS HUNT, Esq., in affording to his friends not only the pleasure of a delightful sail enlivened by choicest music from SHELTON's unrivaled band, but also a bountiful supply for the inner man.

Resolved, That in Messrs. GREENE and MARLEE, the proprietors of this boat, we recognize gentlemen who are assiduous in their exertions to please, and who, from their long experience and for their care and attention in providing for the safety and comfort of their patrons, are well worthy of the unbounded confidence of the community.

By JEFFERSON BERRIAN, Esq.—*Resolved*, That the pleasure of this excursion has been greatly enhanced by the delightful music elicited from Miss LOUISA PAYNE; the urbane and generous manner with which she lent her great accomplishment to diversify the conviviality of the occasion, has levied a contribution upon the hearts of all her admirers. By order,

W. H. DRAPER, Sec'y. A. HOOGLAND, Chairman.

LIGHT GUARD ARMORY, LAFAYETTE HALL, June 18, 1856.
THE CORPS WILL ASSEMBLE—At the Armory on SATURDAY next, 21st inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., in full dress, (with fatigue cap and body belt,) to celebrate the 30th Anniversary of the organization of the Company, at the Astor House, at 6 o'clock P. M.
Members and past members will procure their tickets before leaving the Armory. By order.
EDWARD VINCENT, Commandant.
R. M. COOLEY, Orderly.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.—A special general meeting of all the associates is hereby called by the Directors, to meet at No. 15 Grosby-st., on July 14, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to receive and act upon the report of the Committee to revise the by-laws, (appointed at the last annual meeting,) to adjourn from day to day until the purpose for which the meeting is called be accomplished.
FRAS. C. WEMYSS, Sec'y A. D. F. Association.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1856.

THE GRADUATES—Of Mount Pleasant are informed that the Annual Parade and Review will take place on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 130 West Broadway.

PURE SODA WATER TRIUMPHANT.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
The sale of the ROBINS' REFRIGERANT SODA FOUNTAINS has far outstripped the most sanguine anticipations—but the people are tired of drinking solutions of blue vitriol and copperas. The Robins' Fountain is the cheapest as well as the best fountain ever presented to the public. FOUNTAIN COMPLETE ONLY $40. Soda water costs quarter of a cent a glass. Address S. LOUIS, Soda Fountain Co., No. 130 William-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building near the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PRINTED MUSLIN.
BEEKMAN & CONKLIN,
No. 377 Broadway,
Will THIS DAY reduce the price
Of their 1s. 6d. Printed Lawns
To One Shilling per yard.
And Three Shilling Jaconet and Organdies
To Two Shillings.

LANE & PORTER
Will offer, this morning, their entire stock of
MANTILLAS
At very reduced prices.
Silk and Lace Mantillas, $4 50.
Moire Antique, $6 50 to $15.
Chantilly Lace, $10 to $25.
Now is the time for buying bargains, as the entire stock will be sold by the 4th of July. No. 72 Canal-st.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.
For its strength, smoothness, and elasticity, obtained a PRIZE MEDAL at the GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION of 1855. All numbers and assortments received regularly, and for sale by GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st.
CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

NEW STORE—FRESH STOCK.
DESIRABLE GOODS—LOW PRICES.
J. P. BROWNE & CO., No. 447 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., invite the attention of the public to their new stock of domestic and imported dry goods, carpets and oil-cloths, which they are prepared to offer at the lowest cash prices.
A large stock of heavy high lustre black silks, just received from Auction, from 20 to 25 per cent. below the usual rates.

CALL THIS DAY AND EXAMINE
the immense stock of Silk, Moire Antique and Lace
MANTILLAS,
selling at about one-half their value, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 72 Canal-st.

PALM-LEAF FANS.
65 cases natural and round handle palm fans.
115 cases open and shut Chinese fans.
10 cases French muslin and paper fans.
Just received and for sale by
D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

LADIES INDIA-RUBBER GARDENING GLOVES—Keep the hands perfectly soft and white, while engaged in the care of flowers, &c., are impervious to water—hot or cold—and can be used where any other glove would be ruined. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure. For sale at all Rubber stores. Manufactured by GOODYEAR'S GLOVE CO., No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORING—By TAYLOR & PECK, No. 9 Chambers-st., near Chatham. A full and complete assortment of elegant Goods for Spring and Summer wear, constantly on hand. Garments made to order, promptly, neat and in the most substantial manner. S. W. TAYLOR, LEWIS M. PECK.

$2,000 WORTH OF CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—The highest prices given, and cash paid in current money. Gentlemen having good left-off Clothing to dispose of can obtain the full value by sending their address to, or calling on, JAMES MORONEY, No. 438½ Pearl-st., near Chatham.

MILLINERY.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.
R. T. WILDE,
Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.,
Importer, Manufacturer and Jobber of
SILK MILLINERY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
SILK and FANCY BONNETS,
DRESS CAPS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
And all articles pertaining to the Millinery Trade. Prices moderate, and new Goods received daily.

LADIES—You can buy single
STRAW BONNETS,
of the most select and fashionable styles, much below cost, at HARLEY'S, No. 24 John-st.

TO MILLINERS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS AND FLOWERS at No. 184 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. Balance of Spring stock selling off at cost. Remember the No. 184.
L. P. TIBBALS.

CHEAP PANAMA AND STRAW HATS—At half price; 8 cases of fine Misses' leghorn bloomers, at NATHANIEL BINNS, No. 451 Hudson-st., between Morton and Barrow sts. Ladies' and children's bonnets and hats of every description. Strangers do well to call.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS—Just received and now in store at No. 57 Franklin-st., a choice and fresh lot of superb Spring Flowers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, cheap for cash.

LADIES—You can buy single
STRAW BONNETS,
of the most select and fashionable styles, much below cost, at HARLEY'S, No. 24 John-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—In a growing city near New-York, of about 25,000 population; sales mostly retail and nine-tenths cash; stock and fixtures about $3,500. A good chance for a *Druggist desiring to locate in a pleasant and profitable location*. For further particulars, address Box No. 4,152, New-York Post-Office. Satisfactory reasons given for wishing to dispose of the concern. Accommodating terms may be had by a responsible purchaser.

FOR SALE—Three splendid Fruit and Vegetable and Poultry stalls combined, in Centre Market, price $1,000, best stands in the market, making $6,000 yearly. Also, splendid confectionery store in Carmine-st., doing large and profitable cash business; price $450. Also, six superior building lots in South Norwalk, Conn., beautifully located; price $150 each; and 80 acres fine Michigan land, $5 an acre. Apply at No. 290 Broadway, room No. 6.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for a man with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 10 Cliff-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

PATERSON, N. J., June 14, 1856.
NOTICE.—The copartnership of ROGERS, KETCHUM & GROSVENOR is dissolved by the decease of Thomas Rogers. Either of the undersigned will use the name of the firm in liquidation. The business of manufacturing locomotive engines and other machinery, will be continued by "The Rogers' Locomotive and Machine Works," under a charter granted by the Legislature of New-Jersey.
MORRIS KETCHUM,
J. GROSVENOR.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

In foreign lands Lyons' fame has spread,
For by his Powder insect's soon are dead.
To mortals harmless is his Powder rare,
But death to creeping vermin there.

'TIS USELESS WASTING TIME—In trying to kill insects with anything but LYONS' MAGNETIC POWDER. No. 424 Broadway.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, [illegible] derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 233 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposters. For sale by the manufacturers; also by
Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.
Messrs. ISRAEL MINOR & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.
Messrs. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. MORRISON & ROBBINS, No. 31 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 113 Fulton-st.
And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 25 cents per can; 24 cans per dozen.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES Brooklyn.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 65 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

YELLOW FEVER AND CHOLERA PREVENTED—By using Fritzloff's Disinfecting Fluid. This is a preparation in high repute for destroying all offensive and putrid effluvia; prevents putrefaction, and corrects the impurities of the air in close apartments and in situations exposed to noxious vapors; 50 cents per bottle. For sale at Wholesale by MYERS & CO., No. 41 Beaver-st., and at all respectable druggists.

TO ANGLERS.—A great reduction has been made by J. & J. C. CONROY, No. 65 Fulton-st., in the price of their gold medal premium rods, reels, snells, lines and all sorts of the best Fishing Tackle—a full assortment of which will be found in stock at their establishment, No. 65 Fulton-st.

GIVE ME A TRIAL—UP-TOWN CHEAP HAT STORE—Hats, caps, carpet-bags, trunks and umbrellas, constantly on hand. Also, straw and fur goods in their season.
B. B. CHAPPELL, No. 300 2d-av.

HAVANA SEGARS—By the steamship Black Warrior and Cahawba. Cabanas, Figaros, Regalia del Rey, Conchas, Londres, Grenas, Dos Amigos, Cabargas, Galanas, &c., 18 per cent, below the usual prices.
R. F. HUGHES, No. 126 Maiden-lane, 2d story.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] GALLERY OF ART,
[illegible] Broadway.
Contains the largest collection of [illegible] photographs and daguerreotypes in the world, and is always open for [illegible].

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—[illegible] at 8 o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 20, 1856,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
[illegible]
THE BALLET TROUPE,
YOUNG HENGLER.
[illegible]
Evolutions on the TIGHT ROPE.
Young Hengler, Andrache Lehmann, Mlle. and M. Ciocca.
Brilliant ballet,
THE FISHERMAN'S DREAM.
[illegible]
Vol-au-Vent .... François Ravel.
In which character he will exhibit his extraordinary performances on
LA BARRE GIRBEQUE.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—The Complimentary Benefit to
MISS LAURA KEENE,
tendered to her by the drama's company, [illegible] the players of this establishment, will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 21,
the last night of the present season, when
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL
will be presented.
The Box Book is now open, and tickets may be obtained of the members of the Committee.
GEORGE JORDAN,
G. K. DICKINSON,
T. B. JOHNSTON,
[illegible]
H. HALL,
THOMAS BAKER,
Committee of Arrangements.
For the Musical Department, &c., &c.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at 8 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, June 20, the performance will commence with the New Drama of
CLARISSA HARLOWE,
OR THE HISTORY OF A YOUNG LADY.
Lord Robert Lovelace .... Mr. G. K. Dickinson.
To conclude with the highly popular Farce of
THE SPITALFIELD'S WEAVER.

CHINESE BUILDING,
NO. 539 BROADWAY,
(LATE BUCKLEY'S.)
BRUCE'S GIGANTIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN WAR
From its Commencement to the Termination.
The whole concluding with
THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL,
PRODUCING AN EFFECT OF
TERRIFIC GRANDEUR,
SUCH SEEN NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN.
Open EVERY EVENING at 7½, commencing at 8.
Admission 25c.; Children, 12½c.
N. B.—An AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at 3 o'clock.

GRAND GIFT EXHIBITION.—HARWOOD'S SPLENDID SERIES OF
SCRIPTURAL PAINTINGS
Will be exhibited for one week only, commencing
WEDNESDAY, June 25,
At the Athenæum, No. 663 Broadway.
Gifts valued at over 4,000 to be given to the patrons of the exhibition, viz:
The whole series of Paintings, valued at .... [illegible]
2 Splendid Pianos, valued at $300 each .... [illegible]
2 Fine Oil Paintings, valued at $50 each .... [illegible]
3 Gent's Gold Watches, valued at $100 each .... [illegible]
And many other smaller Gifts, all of which will be delivered to Shareholders on the 1st of July. Tickets, 25 cents. For sale every day this week. J. P. FRANKLIN & Co.

KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL—NO. 596 BROADWAY.
LAST WEEK of the TRIUMPH and [illegible] Pictures, in consequence of the engagement of Mons. ADONIS, the celebrated Magician.
MONDAY, June 16, and during the week,
GALATEA, FAMINE, VICTORY OF THE AMAZONS,
WASHINGTON ENTERING NEW-YORK IN TRIUMPH,
THE BENEDICTION, THE LAST MOMENT,
THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS.
Doors open at 7½ P. M. Performance to commence at 8.
Admittance, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $3.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee; W. A. [illegible] Stage Manager.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7¾ precisely. THIS EVENING, June 20, will be performed Colman's Comedy of the
POOR GENTLEMAN.
To be followed by the Farce of
THE LIMERICK BOY.
To conclude with the Nautical Drama of
BLACK EYED SUSAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, June 20, the entertainments will commence with the Comedietta entitled
THE MAID OF MUNSTER.
To be followed by Madame Celeste's Drama of the
FRENCH SPY.
Mathilde De Meric .... [illegible]
To conclude with the new pantomime, entitled
RAOUL.
Courial .... Mr. G. L. Fox | Cecilia .... [illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.—The 23d Prize Drama! THIS (Friday) June 20, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, NEW-YORK PATRIOTS; OR, BATTLE OF SARATOGA, with new scenery and dresses, [illegible] of the company. AFTERNOON, at 3—[illegible]. A living skeleton is here, with [illegible]. Living Sea Tigers. [illegible]. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, [illegible].

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—Numbering upwards of [illegible], with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cts.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The beautiful building contains various objects of [illegible], a gallery of paintings, [illegible] valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED BRILLIANT FIREWORKS,
LABORATORY, Bergen Point,
Jersey City, N. J.
Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
THOS. DOWNS,
SOLE AGENT,
No. 10 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales—such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c.—may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—EXHIBITION WORKS.—Dépôt at J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 24 John-st., one door from Nassau-st., New-York.
EVERY ARTICLE IS WARRANTED.
Every variety of small Fire Works for sale, such as Canton Crackers, Torpedoes, Rockets and Roman Candles.
Private Exhibitions from $5 to $25.
Public Exhibitions from $50 and upwards.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 24 John-st.
Those wishing Colored Fires and Exhibition work will please send in their orders as soon as possible as they have to be packed at the Laboratory.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 126 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, snakes, rockets, double-headers, jack stone, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the best quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. [illegible]

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU & LOCKWOOD,
No. 26 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. R. FOULDS, Jr.,
No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.—Landing at FORT HAMILTON each way. The substantial steamer NORWALK, Capt. S. T. ROGMAN, will commence her regular trips for the Season (Sundays included) on and after SATURDAY, June 14, as follows:
Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 4½ P. M.
Leaving Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 4¾ P. M.
Leaving Pier No. 3 N. R. at 10 A. M., 1 and 5 P. M.
Leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M.
Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children.
C. J. DODGE, Agent.

GRAND EXCURSION.—OPENING BANQUET OF THE MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The steamers of New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company, formerly Sanford's Independent Line, leave daily from Pier No. 14 North River, at 5 o'clock P. M., arriving at the Cape about 9 o'clock the next morning. Tickets to and return $8, good for the 25d to 30th June inclusive. For passage apply on board, or at the office, on Pier No. 14 North River.
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

TENTH-STREET AND GREEN POINT FERRY.—Residents in the upper part of the City will find delightful pleasure rides by crossing the Green Point Ferry from the foot of 10th-st., E. R.—all pavements being avoided on the Long Island side; the distance to Astoria being about 2 miles. Flushing [illegible] with a variety of country roads [illegible].

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The large and splendid steamer WASHINGTON, Capt. GEORGE W. SHERMAN, will be chartered, with or without barges. Parties wishing to charter would do well to call before making arrangements. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 10 Beach-st. A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK.

EXCURSION NOTICE.—The steamboat John Hart can be chartered for excursions to pleasure or military companies, she having been fitted expressly for excursions. Apply on board, foot of Murray-st., North River, or at No. 79 Beach-st., or A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK.
GREENE & MARLEE, Proprietors.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Washington Heights Congregational Church will continue their Fair and Festival during THURSDAY and FRIDAY, day and evening, June 19 and 20, in Carthell's Hall, corner 10th-av. and 155th-st., to aid in finishing the church edifice now being built. Stages leave corner 31st-st. and Broadway every half hour.

AGRICULTURAL.

Reaping and Mowing Machines.

There never was a greater triumph, in a peaceful way, than that of the American Reaping Machines at the trial of Agricultural Implements, at the World's Fair in England, in 1851, and in France last Summer. When the Reaping Machines were on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, in London, their extraordinary appearance was the butt of the London and Continental journals; yet the moment they commenced operations in the field, against their competitors in Europe, their great superiority as harvesters was at once so manifest, that they immediately secured the good opinion of all present; and those very journals which had been the most forward to ridicule, were now, with becoming magnanimity and justice, the most prompt to praise.

Harvesting, or more properly Reaping and Mowing Machines, of a bungling and inferior kind, have been [illegible] years since the Romans down; but none ever worked so successfully, so far as we can ascertain, as to take the place of the scythe and the cradle, till they were manufactured by American genius. [illegible], of New-York, was the first person within our knowledge, to get up a Mower which really worked successfully; and HUSSEY, (born and reared in Nantucket, Mass.) [illegible] of Maryland, was the first to get up a Reaper. MCCORMICK, KETCHUM, ATKINS, (with a truly original invention of a self-raker—an admirable and highly ingenious thing in its way,) MANNY, DANFORD, BURRALL, SEYMOUR & MORGAN, (with a self-raker,) ALLEN, (with a self-raker to his Reaper, and in high repute as a Mower, rapidly followed with greater or less improvements, while any quantity of abortions have been thrown out to the public—and others, which we understand are highly meritorious, are to make their first essays this season. All success to them, we say, and may they reap a harvest beyond their most sanguine anticipations.

Few of our readers are aware, perhaps, of the large number and great cost of reaping and mowing machines now made in the United States. It is calculated that upwards of ten thousand were manufactured last year, the value of which were at least one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and this amount will undoubtedly be largely increased the present year.

The saving to the farmers in labor, during the harvesting season, by adopting the use of these machines, cannot be less than six hundred thousand dollars; while the saving in hay, grain and straw, by being able to cut and cure both grass and grain just at the right moment, independent of a capricious and exacting gang of laborers, may be five to ten times this amount.

A Mowing Machine, properly made, spreads the grass as fast as it is cut, in the most perfect manner, and does this at about the cost of hand spreading alone; thus the farmer who cuts his grass with a Mower, really gets his work done for *nothing!* The use of the Reaper is equally advantageous to him.

As to the choice of a Mower or a Reaper, it is not our purpose to indicate a preference in these columns, as it might be deemed invidious. But, in answer to the question often asked, viz.: "What constitutes a good and serviceable machine," we should reply in a general way:

1. Strength and durability, coupled with compactness, simplicity of construction, and little liability to get out of order.

2. Light draft, and a required motion of not over two and a half to three miles per hour, so that oxen and mules, as well as horses, can be used. A faster pace than this in a hot day is distressing to the team; and if a single pair of light horses, mules or oxen, cannot draw the machine with ease, and at the same time cut a four and a half feet swath in heavy grass, then it is bunglingly made, and its gearing is not on good mechanical principles.

3. Close and even cutting; and the ability to work, when proper care is used, without danger of injury to the machine, among stones, hassocks, stumps and over a rough broken surface.

4. Knives should never choke or clog, even in the finest, wettest grass; and they should be able to cut it, lodged or tangled, as well as when it stands upright.

5. The machine ought to cut as well on salt and fresh meadows as on uplands, and to work as perfectly on hilly land, up and down, or at an oblique angle, as on a level surface.

6. The machine should be so constructed that it can be driven over the field or along the road without the necessity of loading; and it should be perfectly safe for the driver to ride, and without danger of being thrown into the gearing or otherwise being injured.

Our observation the past season convinced us that such machines not only can be made, but are now made. Each one must exercise his own skill and judgment in selecting from the different kinds manufactured. There is, of course, a choice, but any one of half a dozen kinds now in market is better than no machine.

Cheap Watering a Garden, and Manuring it for Nothing.

Under the above head the *American Agriculturist* for June gives the following details, of the Editor's own practice:

"We have a kind of experimental plot of nearly one-fourth of an acre, upon which we have put out a large variety of seeds, roots, plants, &c., of both old and new varieties. *As we did not get possession* until after the 1st of May, and was then hindered by *rains and other pressing business from working it* for two days more, most things put out had a late *start.* *We added no stable manure, and the ground* had never received but one slim coating. We procured a barrel of fine bones, (sawings from a factory,) which cost us, delivered, $3 75 per barrel. A small portion of this was mixed with soil, and put into the hills and drills with the seeds. The main manuring is still to be given as follows:

"In one corner nearest to the house, we have sunk a pine hogshead; the top of it, from which the head is removed, is even with the surface of the ground. The removed head is used as a cover, a strip of board being nailed across the top, which projects from the sides far enough to prevent it from falling in, and at the same time answer for handles. The hogshead is an ordinary one in which crockery came packed, and which would not have held water were not the soil packed firmly around it, and not even then, if used for clear water. Into this hogshead *all liquids* from the house, from the kitchen, wash-room, and chambers are poured. The fine materials sifted from coal ashes also go in the same common receptacle. The coarser cinders are dug into a piece of heavy clayey soil. The dish-water, including waste food, the soap-suds, urine, &c., all furnish rich fertilizing materials. The alkaline 'suds,' and ashes, serve to keep down disagreeable odors. Should these arise in very hot weather, we shall add a trifle of chloride of lime. Probably 25 cents worth will serve for the whole season.

"From this tub the roots of every plant in the garden will receive an occasional dose during the entire Summer. If the liquid gets too strong by evaporation, or by an unusual accumulation of strong liquids from the kitchen or chamber, it will be thinned by adding water from the cistern. The material is raised from the hogshead with a small bucket having a long handle nailed upon one side. From experiments of a similar character, we are quite sure our garden plot will need no other application to make it as flourishing as could be desired. The slops, instead of running from a sink-spout into a sluggish drain, to breed—if not a pestilence—at least a nuisance stench, are by this means all got rid of conveniently and even neatly, and this alone will pay for all trouble, while our plants, trees, &c., will get at least twenty dollars worth of manuring for—nothing!

"We are fully prepared by both experience and observation to strongly recommend this plan, or a similar one, to all. When we get time to erect our 'home-made poudrette factory,' we will describe that also."

Good News for Cultivators—Guano Falling.

We are glad to be able to announce to farmers, gardeners, &c., that the price of guano is coming down from the high rates at which it has been held during the past Spring. Our recent article on "Bones vs. Guano" has called forth a note from one of the leading guano houses in this City, stating that they will hereafter sell the genuine Peruvian Guano (in Government bags, with the agent's weight and seal upon them) at $50 per ton, or 2½c. per lb. for small quantities, and in larger amounts at a considerable further reduction. This is 8 to 10 per cent. below the recent rates. We suppose all regular dealers will accommodate their prices to the same scale.

The lateness of the season renders this announcement the more valuable, as there is no better fertilizer for stimulating or hastening forward crops.

The high prices prevailing for some time past have stimulated the labors of impostors who manufacture spurious articles, and palm them off upon the public as genuine Peruvian; or, what is equally as meretricious, to brand their artificial compounds with some South American, African, or other foreign name, and by the aid of purchased certificates of "noted" chemists induce farmers to buy them as really more valuable than the long-tried and proved article from Peru. For our own part we would not pay half price for any of these compounds, however well backed by certificates. Particular caution is also requisite, even in purchasing that called "Peruvian." The only safe rule is to procure it from reliable dealers only, and to take nothing not put up in the Government bags, and as direct as may be from the agent of the Peruvian Government.

"Keep off the Grass."

Our "City farmers" sometimes get ahead of their country brethren. Here is an example to the point. All around the walks of our City parks we see posted in flaming capitals, "Keep off the Grass." Now we should like to see one of these great placards posted at every gate, bars, or other entrance to the farmers' *pasture fields*, just at this season—the phraseology to be altered a little, as follows: "Keep the Animals off the Grass." It is a pretty sure sign of bad management, if animals are seen roaming over the fields before the grass is so forward as to furnish an abundance of food. So long as they are kept entirely away from tasting green food, animals will not lose their relish for the dry. But let them out for a few hours, or suffer them to crop by the wayside, as they are driven to and from water, and for hours after they will scarcely touch their dry food.

Tramping upon the fields before the ground has been thoroughly settled, is very detrimental to the future growth of grass. The first shoots are tender and are easily killed, while they contain little nourishment compared with an equal weight or bulk of more advanced growth. It is economical to purchase dry food for a week or two longer, and let vegetation get a good start before an animal sets foot upon it.

Poll-Evil in Horses.

According to our own observation, this ailing is not so common among horses now as it was fifteen or twenty years since; still we frequently hear complaints of it, especially in the northern and western parts of New-York, and also in Michigan. A correspondent proposes a remedy, which we cannot vouch for, but he pronounces it infallible, and says he has both cured a number of his own horses and seen many others cured among his neighbors. He tried successive applications of alum, which occasionally succeeded, but finally hit upon spirit of sea salt, or muriatic acid, (called by chemists *hydro-chloric acid*.) He first washes the sore clean with a strong suds made with Castile soap, after which he pours on half a dozen to a dozen drops of the acid, varying the quantity to the size of the sore. The acid eats or burns out the diseased flesh, giving the sore the red appearance of a fresh wound. If one application does not do this, he makes another, and even a third or fourth if necessary. It is then washed out with a new portion of the soap-suds, and left to heal. He is very confident that the remedy will prove speedily effectual—"no matter how long the running has been going on." We have seen some cases where this disease had eat down so far into the flesh and bones of the head, that we do not believe any acid could produce or induce a recovery; still the application can do little or no harm, and it may be worth a trial in any case.

Field Beans.

While Beans furnish one of the most nutritious articles of food, they are also one of the most profitable field crops,—at least we have found them so. They require little more care than corn; on the right kind of soils they are quite productive, and they seldom fail to meet with ready sale. They are excellent feed for most animals, especially when well cooked before feeding. The straw makes a good Winter fodder for sheep. We have found the smaller kinds to be superior to those of larger size—that is, for field culture.

Beans require a *dry, warm* soil. We have raised them where it was so dry and sandy that scarcely any thing else would grow. Our best Bean crops have been upon a thin, sandy soil, so filled with stones that it was exceedingly difficult to plow it at all; and where the earth over the limestone rocks was nowhere more than four to six inches deep. On one acre of such ground we planted the common white bean for ten years successively, and never failed of getting a remunerative crop, and often had a very profitable one. This plot was plowed, planted, and hoed, at odd spells, when it was so wet that no other ground could be worked.

Number of Seeds in Given Weights.

Mr. MELVIN stated, in a discussion at an English Farmers' Club, that, after several trials, he had found that

1 lb. of red clover, of good quality, gives per acre to each superficial foot	6¼	seeds
1 lb. yellow clover (*medicago lupulina*)	6	seeds
1 lb. white clover	16	seeds
1 lb. rye grass	5	seeds

But, as a large number of the seeds sown do not vegetate, and many of the plants which come up die, it is necessary to sow much larger quantities than are specified; and Mr. M. recommends for an acre 8 lbs. red clover, 2 lbs. white do., 2 lbs. yellow do., with one bushel of rye grass, which, by his computation, *affords 100 seeds rye grass, 50 of red* clover, 23 white, and 12 yellow clover, per superficial foot.

The Chicago *Daily Times* says that the *Secretary of the Treasury has decided that foreign* pearl barley is dutiable as a manufactured article. The following is a copy of the Secretary of the Treasury's letter to the Collector of the Port of Chicago:

"*The reciprocity treaty provides for the admission* to free entry of 'grain,' 'flour,' and 'breadstuffs.' By 'grain' is understood, grain in its *natural state*, not manufactured; and by 'breadstuffs,' flour and meal. 'Pearl barley' is not a grain, understood as such by the treaty; nor is it a 'breadstuff' as flour and grain, but is clearly a manufacture from a grain, being 'barley deprived of all its investments, and afterwards rounded and polished in a mill'—(see the *United States Dispensatory*, page 390)—therefore, in the opinion of this Department, 'pearl barley,' not being considered a 'grain' or a 'breadstuff,' provided for as free by the reciprocity treaty, is liable to duty."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

THURSDAY, June 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unaltered.

COFFEE—Market rather quiet, but firm, as reported in our last.

COTTON—Is stiffly held, but it attracts less attention, as purchasers claim a reduction from previous quotations, and failing to secure this, they operate with much reserve.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is steadily improving. All desirable qualities are in good request at strengthening prices. The receipts of all kinds are moderate, being relatively lighter than the current sales; and with decreasing supplies and a vigorous demand, factors are obtaining higher rates. The sales, since our last, embrace about 15,400 barrels, in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 25@$5 10
Ordinary State	5 10@ 5 50
Straight State	5 30@ 5 60
Favorite and Extra State	5 50@ 5 60
Inferior to good Michigan	4 60@ 5 25
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 50@ 5 85
Common to Good Ohio	5 50@ 5 95
Fancy Michigan	5 85@ —
Fancy Ohio	5 90@ 6 10
Extra Michigan	5 25@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	5 75@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 15@ 6 45
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 50@10 00

Canadian is doing better, the sales since our last having amounted to only about 1,700 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 80@$[illegible] bbl. Southern is brisker and firmer. The sales, since our last, comprise about 3,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 10@$[illegible] 75, and $10 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and languid at $3@$4 50 for Fine and Superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 25@$3 [illegible] for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 30@$3 [illegible] for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very actively inquired for, mostly for export, at decidedly better prices. The sales since our last comprise about 93,000 bushels, including poor to good ordinary Canadian white at $1 45@$1 65; Canadian red (club) at $1 47½; ordinary Western white at $1 40@$1 47; inferior to fair do. red at $1 30@$1 44; good to choice Southern white at $1 75@$1 85; and good to prime do. red at $1 50@$1 60, ⅌ bushel. Sales transpired of 11,400 bushels Rye at from 80c.@85c. for Western, and 85c.@88c. for Northern, ⅌ bushel. Oats remain as last noticed, salable and firm, at 35c.@37c. for Ohio and Lake; 35c.@38c. for State; 31c.@34c. for Jersey and 30c.@33c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Corn is quiet and rather languid. Desirable lots are not abundant. No other descriptions are in much favor. The sales since our last have been confined to about 49,000 bushels, at 44c.@50c. for unsound, heated and damp, 51c.@55c. for sound mixed Southern, 57c.@59½c. for Southern yellow, 56c.@58½c. for round yellow, 57c.@58c. for common to choice Southern white, 57c.@58c. for round white, and 53c.@56c. for sound Western mixed, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—There were 600 bales River purchased at 85c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—About 25 bales were sold to-day, at 6c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in request, and is steady, at $31@$32, usual credit, ⅌ ton. Other kinds unchanged.

LEAD—The demand is fair, but holders are free sellers, and prices favor buyers. Galena, $6 87½@$7; Foreign, $6 [illegible]@$7 75, ⅌ 100 lbs.

LIME—Unaltered.

MOLASSES—Being very scarce, is inactive, yet firm. New-Orleans, 5[illegible]c.@[illegible]c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@47c.; Cuba Muscovado, 38c.@40c., and clayed Cuba, 35c.@37c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—We have heard of no important movements in this line to-day.

OILS—Rule about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and declining. The sales since our last embrace about 900 bbls. in lots, at $19 for Mess, $16 50@$16 75 for Prime Mess, and $16 50@$16 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and fair request at 9¼c.@10c. for Hams; 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, and [illegible] for Rough Sides, ⅌ lb. Bacon is still in very light supply and demand, at 10c.@[illegible]c. ⅌ lb. Lard moves, [illegible], and rising; sales since our last reach about [illegible] bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 10½c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is pretty active and steady; the sales since our last consist of [illegible] bbls. at $7@$9 for Country Prime; $9@$[illegible] for Country Mess; $[illegible]@$13 for repacked do., and $14@$15 for extra do. ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $[illegible]@$[illegible] ⅌ tc. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $16@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately at 16c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for common to very good State; 21c.@23c. for Prime and choice do. ⅌ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 6c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of 300 tcs at $3 87½@$4 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Attract rather more attention and are very firm. The sales reported since our last include about 1,300 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¼c.@8¾c., with 200 boxes Havana at from 8¼c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Some 15,000 lbs. prime were obtained at 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 720 bbls. Ohio and Prison were reported mainly at 29c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather brisker, and shipowners sought for higher rates, but did not generally secure them. For Liverpool—Cotton 5-16d.@7-32d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d, asked ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d.; Resin, 2s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ⅌ tc. Heavy Goods, 30s.@35s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

ALFRED F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Niagara, via Boston. NEW-YORK, June 13, 1856.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 10th inst., *per Africa*. By the *Ericsson* and *Arabia*, we are in possession of Liverpool dates to 27th and 30th ult. A heavy market can be reported during the week past, prices having gradually yielded, owing in a measure to some delay in the receipt of the foreign advices, and their unsatisfactory nature when at hand. For shipment to both Great Britain and France, a fair inquiry has existed—the home trade having operated to a moderate extent. The market has been well supplied. Prices are 30c.@40c. lower on the week. Common to good State, $5 20@$5 50; Extra, $5 75@$6; Common to good Ohio, &c., $5 75@$6; Low to fair grades Extra Ohio, $6@$6 50; Extra Genesee, $6 70@$8 70. Southern—Mixed to good brands, $6 10@$6 75; Favorite and Extras, $6 75@$8 75. Canadian—$5 65@$6 25 for Superfine, and $6 45@$7 75 for Extras. *Clearances from New-York, from June 10 to June 14, both inclusive:* To London, 1,752 bbls.; Liverpool, 24,476; Havre, 623; Rotterdam, 200; South America, 7,120; West Indies, 1,398; British Provinces, 1,856.

WHEAT—There has been less animation in the market during the past than the preceding week; a fair demand has, however, existed for shipment to Great Britain, with a continued inquiry for France. Common qualities having been in good supply and freely offered, are heavy and unsettled in price, while prime descriptions are pretty firmly held, there being comparatively little in market. From most sections of the country the accounts in relation to the growing crop are of a very flattering nature. At the close there is more activity in the market, considerable purchases having been made in part to arrive. Western White, $1 50@$1 75 ⅌ 60 lbs.; Western Red and Mixed, $1 25@$1 50; Southern White, $1 60@$1 75; do. Red, $1 40@$1 50; Genesee White, $1 60@$1 75; Canadian White, $1 50@$1 77. *Clearances from New-York, from June 10 to June 14, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 74,770 bushels; Havre, 4,186.

INDIAN CORN—Prime shipping parcels have generally been in good request for export, and prices of such have slightly improved. Good to prime Southern Yellow can be quoted 57c.@59c. ⅌ 56 lbs.; White, nominal; Southern and Western Mixed, 52c.@54c. *Clearances from New-York, from June 10 to June 14, both inclusive:* to Liverpool, 40,753 bush.; West Indies, 1,300; British Provinces, 800; South America, 2,800.

RYE—We have had a much more active market during the past week—purchases having been made to a good extent, for the Continent. Can be quoted 81c.@83c. ⅌ 56 lbs. *Clearances from New-York, from June 10 to June 14, both inclusive*—Dordrecht, 11,081 bush.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 2s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 9d. ⅌ bush., nominal. Liverpool, 2s. 3d.; 6d.@7d. Havre, 62½c.; 13½c. Antwerp, 2s. 6d.; 6d.

BERNAY'S & COHEN'S PROVISION AND OIL CIRCULAR.

Per Niagara.] NEW-YORK, June 18, 1856—P. M.

Our last advices were per *Canada*, 2d inst., since which no general change of any moment has transpired in our Provisions market. The demand for export is not very large, owing partly to the advanced season and partly to the high rates current here.

PORK—Opened rather tamely, but with a speculative feeling and large sales of Mess for future delivery, prices gradually improved, and close to-day unsettled at $18 25@$18 50 for Prime; $19 25 for Mess, and $16 50 for Prime Mess. The sales for future delivery were made at about $19 50 for early July; $18 50 for June and August; $17 for September; and $17 50 for October.

BEEF—Is only in retail demand, but firm at previous rates.

BACON—Remains inactive for want of supplies, wherewith to operate. A few arrivals found purchasers at 10½c.@10¾c. for Clear, and 9¾c.@10c. for Ribbed Middles. Cut Meats are a trifle lower; Pickled Hams, 9¼c.@9¾c. and Shoulders, 7¼c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb.

LARD—A larger supply brought into market, on account of the high rates, had the effect of depressing the article ¼c.@½c., but as the stock of strictly prime is very light and controlled mostly by a few strong holders, and the demand for export having increased under the *Arabia's* news, an advance has again been established. The closing rates are 10¾c.@11c. for strictly prime, and 10⅞c.@11c. for No. 1.

TALLOW—The opening of the Russian ports has checked the inquiry for export altogether, and prices favor the buyer. The outside rate for prime city rendered is now 10c. ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—An ample supply is daily arriving, and rates are barely supported. Grease Butter scarce at 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

FISH OILS—Remain dull and heavy at 74c.@76c. for Whale, and $1 70 for Sperm Oil; Linseed Oil—Nearly all arriving now has been previously sold. The sales of lots on the spot from first hands are limited to a few parcels at about 8[illegible]c., while jobbing lots bring about 85c.@88c. ⅌ gallon. Lard Oil is a trifle lower; Spring Pressed 85c.@87c., and Winter Pressed 85c.@90c. cash. Red Oil 80c.@[illegible]c. cash.

WHALEBONE—Is in fair demand at 60c.@63½c. for Arctic; 55c.@60c. for Ochotsk; and 50c.@53c. for South Sea.

CUBA HONEY AND YELLOW BEESWAX—Are without change, the former 57c. ⅌ gallon in bond, and the latter 27½c.@28c. ⅌ lb.

HOPS—The transactions are only of a retail character at our previous quotations.

The Wool Trade.

The Milwaukee *American*, June 9, says: "There has been some excitement created among producers by the appearance of numerous buyers from Eastern houses, which has led them to look for 3 to 5c. advance on last year's prices. Our oldest dealers refuse to yield to these demands, and trade has not been pushed ahead as fast as the excellent shearing weather would seem to indicate. The wool sold the past week has been in small lots, and in quite poor condition. We anticipate that many of the largest clips will be picked up at extravagant prices *by traveling buyers and agents. The disposition among* dealers is to allow from 2 to 3c. advance on last season's prices. We quote unwashed at 15c.@20c.; common, 25c.@27c.; *half blood, 27c.@28c.; three-quarters, 30c.@31c.; full* blood, 31c.@33c., and choice selected Merino, 34c.@35c. These prices are only for clean wool, and when full of dirt and grease the proper deduction is insisted upon by buyers. Some of the best clips of this County have sold the past week at 30c.@32c."

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, 10th, says: "The shearing season is now passing; the receipts of the new clip may be expected to occur very soon. A brisk trade is indicated here by the arrival of quite a number of Eastern buyers, who though they make excursions into different *portions of the State, make Cleveland their head-quarters.* This is, doubtless, the best market for farmers; the competition between buyers being active, and sufficient to insure the best going prices. We have no reported sales as yet, but from a comparison of views, believe that the following range of prices can be relied on as correct, for the present:

Common to quarter-blood, ⅌ lb.	25c.@28c.
Half-blood, ⅌ lb.	28c.@30c.
Three-quarter blood, ⅌ lb.	30c.@37c.
Full blood, ⅌ lb.	38c.@40c.
Fancy, ⅌ lb.	40c.@50c.

In giving these figures, we can confidentially say that buyers discriminate in favor of Wool which has been well cleansed, and clips which are perfectly washed and cleansed of impurities will command an advance upon the above quotations of two or three cents."

Wool Trade in the Interior.

The Detroit *Daily Advertiser* says that at the date of its last review "there were quite a number of wool buyers from the East in the market, who have since that time returned home. One house, which purchased quite largely last year, has also gone out of the market. Others, buying on large Eastern orders, have had some of their orders countermanded, and there seems to be a general disposition on the part of Eastern manufacturers to keep out of the market as much as possible for the present. One buyer, who has orders for $100,000 worth of wool, is limited to 35c. ⅌ lb. for the best wools, with positive orders unless wools are to be bought at from 25c. to 35c. ⅌ lb. not to buy. Other buyers think prices will range about the same as last year, from 25c. to 37½c. The receipts for the past week do not reach over 3,000 lbs. This has been received in small lots, and mostly in rather bad order. A few lots of ¾ blood have been taken, for which 33c.@35c. was paid. Most of the lots, however, have been sold at under 30c."

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—A large, substantial and well-finished two-story house, (54 by 37 feet,) with about five acres of land, on the South side of the village of Saugerties, near the Episcopal Church. The house is particularly well built, has marble mantels, cornices and centre-pieces, and is surrounded by a broad piazza. The situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, which includes the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, and the neighboring village, while the grounds extend to the Esopus Creek in the rear. The price, with most of the furniture, (which is nearly new,) is $6,500. Apply on the premises to
CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Situated in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Whitlock Station, and 45 from New-York. The farm consists of 30 acres of very productive land, about 15 of which are now under crops—the balance is meadow, pasture, and wood land; an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit, and a never-failing spring of pure water near the door. The buildings consist of a good house, barn, stable, wagon-house, &c., all in good repair. For further particulars, apply to
S. CARDWELL, No. 486 3d-av.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, [illegible] a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

SUPERB FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A handsome, furnished 4-story brick house, situated near Stuyvesant-square, and complete in every respect. First-class Stocks or Railroad Bonds will be taken in exchange, and possession can be had at once. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On and upon an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport dépôt. The house is [illegible], newly painted and repaired. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises to F. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 50 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking West Point and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT—Near the dépôt, 14 acres, with splendid new 2-story frame cottage-shaped house, 52 by 50, with cupola and double piazzas all round; splendid view of the sound and surrounding country; fine apple orchard, first-rate never-failing spring, which can be introduced in the house. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—28½ miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, 10 acres very choice land, together with an excellent frame 2-story house, 40x30, with wings, cupola and piazzas, carriage house, barn, &c. Magnificent water prospect, and surrounded with beautiful shade trees, and fruit of every variety in profusion.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—A mile south of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, from 2 to 5 acres, to suit purchasers.

The above is a part of the property now occupied by Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., is easy of access by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads and Steamboats, and within a drive of an hour and a half from the City.

These lots are beautifully situated with fine views of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements and free from any nuisance.

To purchasers, who have no time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services, and the advantage to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishment and experience in that line, and we will furnish plans and estimates, and superintend the buildings and improvements under his direction for 5 per cent. on the bills, by which his time as well as expense and trouble will be saved.

Builders and contractors can also have the advantage of our machinery and work-shops for a reasonable compensation.

For terms, particulars, &c., apply to us on the premises.
THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr.,
J. C. STEVENS LUDLOW, and to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
ROSE COTTAGE, YONKERS, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

REAL ESTATE—VALUABLE PROPERTY.—The estate of JAMES CRAWFORD, deceased, late of the town of White Plains, Westchester County, where said property is situated. It consists of a hotel, being 36x60 feet in dimensions, and full basement, capable of containing 50 persons; suitable for school, seminary or country retreat; recently built and in good repair, possessing the advantages of all modern improvements; 5, 10 or more acres of land may be sold with the above described premises. The remainder, some 70 acres, will be sold in whole or in part to suit purchasers. No property in this vicinity can compete; some of which has the most commanding view; in point of health, beauty and utility, none can surpass. Access unlimited. Churches and schools of all denominations in the immediate vicinity. All persons wishing village property, either public or private, will do themselves justice by giving this publication their attention.
PHEBE CRAWFORD, Administratrix of
JAMES CRAWFORD, Deceased.
my29-3awtwTu&F*

CHOICE BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A first-class three-story frame house, with all the modern improvements, built in the most substantial manner, and beautifully finished, on Oxford-st., near Fulton-av. This is one of the most desirable locations in the city. The house stands on a double terrace, 44 feet from the street; commands an extensive view of the water. Lot 200 feet, extending through to Portland-av. Two, four or six lots, adjoining on the south, can also be had, if desired. These grounds were graded, and fruit, shade and ornamental trees planted by the present owner in 1846. Plenty of shade on the vacant lots, and all extend from street to street. The improvements on either side are first-class, and buildings range with this. House built during the past Summer, and walls thoroughly dried before cold weather. Terms easy, and immediate possession. Inquire of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., or address OWNER, Box No. 582 New-York Post-Office, for three days.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 65 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 2 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 181 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 25th-st., near the 2d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do.; also 4 circular saw benches, and 3 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 382 West-st., or No. 65 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE, No. 194 East 29th-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Ninety-two acres, with or without crops; possession to suit the purchaser; on the Purchase Road, 3½ miles from Rye Dépôt; the same from White Plains. Building in good repair; house large, piazza on three sides; delightfully situated on high ground, amid ample shade trees, commanding an extensive prospect of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country; soil excellent and well watered; fruit in great abundance, &c. A property combining beauty and healthiness of location, with like facilities of access to the City, schools, churches, &c., is seldom offered. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—About 70 acres will be sold together, or in parcels, to suit purchasers. Situated immediately on Little Neck Bay, 1¼ hours by steamboat from New-York City. Soil good. Location very healthy and commands fine *views of the Bay and Sound. The farm contains several* beautiful building sites, and is about ten minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. Apply to SAM. T. SKIDMORE, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 100 acres, situated in the Township of Yonkers, Westchester County, on both sides of the Saw-Mill River, adjoining the road leading from the Saw-Mill River Road to Hastings. The farm is occupied by George A. Bartler, who will show the premises. Apply at No. 63 Walker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling-house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Dépôt. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of
WALTER CORLIES.

FOR SALE—At New-Hamburg, at the Hudson, two beautiful sites and 50 acres of land, fully prepared for building, with splendid views; 5 minutes walk from the dépôt, in the immediate neighborhood of Messrs. Barclay, Wetmore, Hemingway, &c.; churches in the neighborhood; classical school only two miles from the premises. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT DEER PARK, L. I.—55 acres; 38 under a high state of cultivation, 12 wood, 5 meadow, large apple and peach orchard; grapes and garden fruits; an excellent 2-story frame house in good repair, 8 rooms, kitchen attached, barn, cribs, granary, wood and wagon houses, 38 miles from N. Y. and 2 from dépôt; for $5,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—About 80 acres, situated on Weaver-st., Mamaroneck, half a mile from Chatsworth dépôt and two miles from Mamaroneck dépôt. *The Second-avenue and New Rochelle Railroad will pass* through one corner of the farm, where the dépôt will be located. For particulars, inquire of DAVID R. BROWN, on the premises, or at E. C. ROBINSON'S Furniture Store, No. 60 Bowery.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 78 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT—The house and lot on the West side of Church-st., No. 92, next to the corner of Reade, and adjoining the lot on the northwest corner of Chambers and Church sts.; rented, and possession at any time. Also, the two-story brick-front house and lot on the south side of Reade-st., No. 11, one lot west of the marble stores, and rear of No. 35 Chambers-st., now rented; possession given immediately. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A two-story and basement house, with four lots of ground, fruit trees, &c., situated in Adams-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, within three minutes' walk of the Myrtle-av. cars, or the South 4th-st. stages. Inquire of Mrs. MARSTON, No. 25 Tompkins-st., New-York, or of WM. W. MARSTON, corner of Bushwick and Myrtle avs., plank road, Brooklyn, Eastern District.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated, 1 mile north of Claverack village and Hudson River Institute, and 4 miles from the city of Hudson, containing 37 acres of good quality land, well supplied with water and fruit trees; buildings almost new. Price $4,500. Terms of payment accommodating. Possession given on 1st of April next. Address the subscriber, at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.
JOHN McKINSTRY.

TWO LOTS ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Northwest corner 35th-st. and 4th-av. Will exchange for a farm of 100 acres, situated near some dépôt on Harlem, New-Haven or Hudson River Railroad. Apply to A. FLOCK, Fourth-av. Market, between 19th and 20th sts., from 7 to 10 A. M., or to Manhattan Land Office, No. [illegible] 4th-av.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With furniture, carriages, &c., and an [illegible] situated on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For City property, two frame and lots on Fulton-av., between Washington and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Lots [illegible]. House [illegible], marble mantels, gas, water-closets and all the modern improvements, beautifully located. Cars pass the door every five minutes. For particulars, inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or H. F. CRANE, 68 [illegible], New-York.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboats. The house is new and the land good. Price $1,800, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 100 Murray-st. J. L. HASBROUCK.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SITE FOR BUILDING FOR SALE—19 miles by railroad from the City; cars ply to and from almost every hour; 1 mile from dépôt, on an eminence of 60 or 70 feet, overlooking a flourishing town and a large extent of country. There are 30 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and lying in a position to be beautified and made the most desirable location in the country. Price, $3,500. For further particulars, apply to WM. MURPHY, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 48 5th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
J. P. WILLIAMS & SON.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 30th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 12 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 46 Prince-st., corner of Prince and Mulberry, in excellent repair, with a bar-room elegantly fitted up. The location is one of the best in the City. Apply to Dr. O'REILLY, No. 66 White-st., between the hours of 11 and 1, this day, or to Mr. FARRELL, No. 221 Elizabeth-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3-story brick house No. 79 East 16th-st., with modern improvements; lot 115 feet deep, in the immediate vicinity, and west of Stuyvesant-square; possession given on the 1st of July; rent moderate.

HOUSE TO LET.—A desirable house, with pleasant yard, hot and cold bath water, in 61st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent moderate.
DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 193 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—Beautifully situated on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I. Inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—RARE OPPORTUNITY—A new and convenient cottage, 14 miles from the City, near Riverdale, on the Hudson River Railroad; contains 14 rooms, with garden and stable attached, &c. Rent $300. Address JAMES K. BEFTNER, Yonkers.

COTTAGE TO LET.—The two-story cottage built house, No. 24 Gregory-st., Jersey City, in complete repair. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. E. MILLER, No. 39 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful.
DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 193 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

A FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—In 2d-st., near 4th-av., newly painted and frescoed throughout, with all modern improvements and in complete order; a desirable residence. None but a private family need apply; will be rented for a year or term of years. Possession immediately. Address M. L., Madison-square Post-Office.

SECOND FLOOR AND BACK BASEMENT TO LET—Of house No. 71 Amos-st., to a small family; the furniture, which is complete, would be let with the room if desired. Apply on the premises, or to ROBINSON & HAPPY, No. 289 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—In a two-story and attic house, No. 20 Bedford-st.—two rooms and two bed-rooms and rooms, on second floor, with gas. Also, a bed-room in attic. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

SEVERAL LOTS OF GROUND TO LEASE—For one or more years, suitable for coal, wood, stone, or lumber yards. Location on 13th and 14th sts., between Avenues C and D. For particulars inquire at the Coal yard office of THOS. O'NEILL.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 108 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts., 1,000 horse power and 150,000 square feet of first-class rooms. Also for sale one 10-horse engine and boiler; one large blower and a superior copper worm heater. Inquire on the premises before 10 A. M., or after 3 o'clock P. M.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 490 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

MEDICAL.

FORSTER ON CONSUMPTION, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED, SIXTY PAGES, PRICE ONE DIME.
CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULA;
A popular Treatise on the recent important discoveries relative to their cause, nature, and certain cure.
BY J. J. FORSTER, M. D.

In every portion of the learned Doctor's book, sound practical sense and great medical knowledge are displayed, and it is not unlikely that a considerable revolution in the treatment of Consumption and Scrofula will be effected by its publication. Every family should be in possession of this valuable work, which, by its extreme cheapness, is made accessible to every one.

For sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, wholesale agents, and at all bookstores, or will be mailed on receipt of TEN CENTS, (post-paid,) by BRIDGMAN & CO., No. 189 Grand-st., New-York, to any part of the country.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.
SUFFERERS FROM CUTANEOUS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES
Should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily relieve the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints, and in a brief period complete a radical cure. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
A MEDICAL WONDER.
[illegible] LIFE BALSAM.
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA
[illegible]

[illegible]

SCROFULA.

[illegible]

ULCERS.

W. JARVIS, Esq., No. [illegible] [illegible]

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ULCERS THE SIZE OF [illegible] IN LENGTH, AND EXTENDING TO THE BONE!

Mr. WM. MCCLAREN, No. [illegible] [illegible] which the Life Balsam perfectly cured in a very short time.

DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. JAMES HOKES, whose office is at No. 48 Front-st., was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia [illegible] for years, when he was perfectly cured by the Life Balsam.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. T. [illegible], No. 150 [illegible], was a cripple most of the time during four years; his knees were swollen to twice their natural size, and the pain he endured was most intense. One bottle enabled him to walk, and three completed the cure.

SEVERE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

[illegible]

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION.

The Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. GODWIN of [illegible] [illegible]

Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st., where advice will be given without charge. 75 cts. per bottle; six for $4.

For sale also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; WHEELER & HART, No. 30 [illegible]; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; [illegible] Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.
Dr. BARROW Removed to No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.
[illegible] appointed by the proprietor and [illegible]

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, [illegible] [illegible]

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway,) New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhea which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, and sound sleep or healthy digestion, the patient is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 10th-st.

DYER'S HEALING EMBROCATION.—Is a perfect pain-destroyer—an invaluable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Ague, Piles, &c. Diarrhea and Cholera are usually cured by a single dose.

For cuts and wounds it is superior to any other preparation.

Pains or weakness in any part of the system are always relieved.

Used internally, it is unequalled for spasmodic affections, headache, nausea, sea-sickness, cramps, and cholera morbus.

It possesses soothing, healing, and pain-destroying properties, unequaled by any other compound medicine. Sold wholesale by the proprietor, A. H. FIELD, Providence, R. I., and at his dépôt, No. 180 Pearl-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO.; BARNES & PARK; and R. HOYT & CO. Retailed by GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; BONELL, corner 1st-av. and Houston-st.; THURMAN, corner Canal and Varick sts.; HAIGHT & HUDSON, corner 4th-av. and 9th-st.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth, gilt and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 32 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 2, evening, Sunday 1 to 3 P. His book is also sold at No. 223 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or change his diet or detention. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, [illegible] knows himself especially competent to [illegible] by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 35 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND, formerly a pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this city, Drs. Carnochan and Mott, informs the public that he may be consulted for the cure of [illegible] [illegible] opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 8 till 1 o'clock, and from 5 till 9½ o'clock. [illegible] [illegible] Consultations en Français. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT, No. 10 Duane-st., Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy, having practiced for the last 20 years in the specialty; and at his present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who may require his services a perfect cure or no charge. Dr. C. would apprise strangers and others who have been mulcted by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., that in him at least they can confide. He has permission to refer to parties of respectability who have been cured by him when given up by others and considered themselves incurable. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicines for nervous debility and weakness of the seminal organs never fail in a cure, leaving the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Charges for medicine and advice very moderate, and no charge made unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 6 A. M. to 9½ P. M.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., offices No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster; hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. (Sunday excepted.) Those who apply in the early stages will be surprised at the rapidity and little inconvenience attending their cure. In stricture, from its first or incident to its most advanced and distressing stages; also in seminal weakness, &c., he can guarantee a perfect and radical cure without pain, offensive medicines, or restriction from business. Consultations strictly confidential. Private seats for waiting.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] ELEGANT FURNITURE, CARPETING [illegible] THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock [illegible] together with additional [illegible] of choice quality [illegible] N. B.—Wholesale dealers [illegible] At 12 o'clock, [illegible]

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

S[illegible] FURNITURE—TO-MORROW [illegible] For particulars see [illegible] advance.

[illegible] H. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

C[illegible] will sell, on FRIDAY, June 27, at East New-York, at [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] 300 reserved Building Lots [illegible] New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible at all hours by railroad and omnibus lines. Apply, for full particulars, at Office [illegible], No. 106 Broadway.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer.

A[illegible] SWEEPING MACHINES, &c. &c.—D. D. NASH will sell at public auction, SATURDAY, June 21, 1856, at [illegible]

WILMINGTON & CARTER, Auctioneers.

H[illegible] THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Bay[illegible] consisting of an elegant variety of [illegible], writing desks, toy pianos, double-barreled do. table cutlery, silver ware, spoons, [illegible] together with a lot of [illegible] brandy, cigars, wine, gin, &c., in lots to suit buyers. Also, writing paper, envelopes, pencils, &c.

GEORGE A. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BAGLEY & SAVAGE will sell at their store, No. [illegible] on FRIDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, wines, liquors, [illegible] Havana cigars; also, one grocer's wagon, nearly new, one top buggy, one no top do., one shifting-top buggy.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WELL SALE.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 349 Broadway, an entire Daguerrean establishment, including cameras, stands, chairs, pictures, showcases, oil-cloth, &c., including everything necessary for conducting the business.

CINCINNATI.—BEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 49 and 51 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Mortgage Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has recently fitted up, in a style of [illegible] and comfort, this well-known and popular establishment. The extensive buildings he has [illegible] in the most [illegible] fashion, with [illegible], and a dining hall [illegible] to the United States. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most costly and luxurious description. The subscriber has likewise engaged the most experienced [illegible]; he has supplied his cellars with the choicest wines and liquors, and, having secured a well-drilled corps of attentive servants, he confidently promises that those who may favor him with their company shall enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and refinements of a first-class Metropolitan Hotel.

Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a grassy lawn, stretching directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be moderate, and no charges will be made for extras. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers Delaware, Kennebec and Boston, leave Pier No. 24 N. R. daily, at 8 o'clock P. M., for Cape May. W. B. MILLER, Proprietor, Cape Island.

FILLMORE HOUSE.—The above-named Hotel [illegible] on the 14th inst. for the reception of guests. It was built the past Winter with reference to convenience and comfort—the rooms being large and airy. The house is very pleasantly located, and contains all the modern improvements. The proprietor, who has for the past 12 years kept the Bellevue House, assures his friends and the public generally that special care will be taken to accommodate them in a manner satisfactory to themselves. WM. W. HAZARD, Newport, R. I.

The Fillmore House will be kept open late in the season, being well provided with fire-places, and grates. Rooms may be secured by immediate application. W. W. H.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE, HIGHLANDS OF NEVESINK.—This magnificent establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The accommodations and furniture are not surpassed by any hotel in the United States. Visitors at this house enjoy all the fishing and sea-bathing advantages of Rockaway and Newport, and also the mountain air and scenery of an inland establishment. The fine steamboats are in capital order, and visitors can leave the City at least twice a-day, and be landed direct at the Hotel. J. M. GANNON, Proprietor.

HOTEL TO LET, AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway. Also, the desirable dwelling house No. 145 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also, the dwelling house, No. 125 Hammond, near Greenwich-st. All of the above have just been painted and put in complete order. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

LEBANON SPRINGS, NEW-YORK.—This fashionable watering-place, Columbia Hall and its cottages, capable of accommodating 300 persons, are now open and ready for the traveling public and families wishing permanent board for the Summer. HENRY HULL.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON.—From cold blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal [illegible] strength and quality. In store, square iron, ¾ to 4 in. Other sizes made to order. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st. Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is equal to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also, housefurnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE, No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 250 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IRON AND STEEL STORE, No. 175 CENTRE-ST.—The only store where you can get any quantity of Iron or Steel you may require. All sizes and qualities on hand. JAMES SCOTT.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—Only $65 and $80, all complete. WM. GEE, No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York, third floor.

INSTRUCTION.

MUSIC.—WILLIAM RAABE, Professor of Music on the Piano, and organist of St. James' Church, favorably known for years as an excellent teacher of the Piano and Singing, begs leave to announce to the public that he is prepared to receive a few more pupils. References of the highest respectability can be given. Applications for particulars will be received either at No. 761 Broadway, (Breusing's Music Depot,) or at his residence, No. 53 Barrow-st., West side from Bleecker.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Young men in want of commercial instruction should make immediate application at Mr. PAINE'S New Academies No. 62 Bowery, New-York. No. 289 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes $2 twelve lessons, all found. Open day and evening.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 29 Orange-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL.—For 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $200 a year.

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS, WHEEL CHAIRS, CHAMBER CHAIRS, LIBRARY CHAIRS, OF EVERY VARIETY. Manufactured by M. W. KING & SON, No. 466 Broadway and No. 169 Mercer-st., New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant well-made suites at low prices, for cash, at the manufactory No. 524 Broadway, below Bleecker-st.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, which he is selling at low prices. All goods warranted as represented. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. JAS. H. TYTLER, No. 274 Grand, near Norfolk-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 32 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $122,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct all necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad (now opened to Elizabethport, N. J.,) at Greenville, a point six miles east of Scranton, is completed—a first-class Railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Anthracite Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 20,000 tons are now mined at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contract is for 25 years, to take the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharf of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

The entire issue of Bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $750,000, of which $677,000 are already issued in payment of lands and improvements.

The amount now offered—$122,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $[illegible] of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York; have 25 years to run, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter A. Hargous, Benj. F. Reed and Wm. B. Clymer, Trustees, on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely:

2,000 acres of first-rate Coal lands, including the town plots of Jessup and Meredith, and also the Coal under 520 acres more—marketable, without improvements, or sold to market, at from $200 to $500 per acre.

9½ miles of first-class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with side tracks and switches. 3 mine shafts opening 3 workable veins, 20 feet of coal opened, and probably as much more not yet developed, with all the engines, machinery and headings for mining and delivering 600 tons of coal daily; 2 locomotive engines, 601 coal cars, 200 mine cars, 20 gravel cars, and 1 hand car.

One station-house, water tank, turn table, engine-house and wood-shed, at Jessup; machinery and car-shop, with machinery in same, now turning out four coal cars daily; wood-shed and hall of station-house, water tank and turn table, at Greenville; 8 cars for passengers and freight; 25 double houses for 50 families of miners, hotel, fencing, stables, &c., at Jessup; all new and of the most approved style.

The cash stock of the Company, paid up, is $710,770, and the whole cash outlay is, at this time, upwards of $1,000,000.

From the high character of the parties interested in this enterprise, and a personal examination of the property, the subscribers feel warranted in recommending the above Bonds to the public as a safe and profitable investment. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 33 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, May 21, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $60 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 38 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July. J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.
J. W. ALLEN, W. J. PECK, A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Tax Commissioners.
New-York, May 21, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 20th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on, or before the day above named. By order. A. WORTH, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	WM. H. FALLS,
IRAD HAWLEY,	GEO. A. HOYT,
WM. E. GRIFFITH,	CHARLES MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
JONATHAN THORNE.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors JOHN EWEN was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. REVENUE BONDS.—The Comptroller will issue Revenue Bonds, at an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable in 3, 6 and 9 months, in sums of $500 and upwards. The money may be deposited with C. V. Stout, Esq., City Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on presenting his receipt at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records, bonds will be given, carrying interest from the date of the deposit. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller. COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 2, 1856.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, St. Louis, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 24 March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, June 12, 1856.—NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest in all obligations of this Company, as it becomes due, will hereafter be paid, without special notice, at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, until otherwise ordered. GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 16, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them. The Polls will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors, E. B. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FLORENCE AND KEYPORT CO.—The annual election of Directors will take place on TUESDAY, the 1st of July, from 3 to 4 P. M., at their office No. 67 Beaver-st. An alteration of the Constitution has been proposed and will be voted upon by the stockholders at the same time. S. H. PENDEXTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.—NEW CITY HALL, Park, May 29, 1856.—Public notice is hereby given that there is no such office as Collector of Arrearages on Personal Taxes, and that no person but the undersigned, or HENRY R. VENN, Esq., appointed for that purpose, to be found at this office, is authorized to receive any moneys due for arrears on personal taxes. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary. ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A very handsome and stylish chestnut sorrel horse, 15 hands high, or a fraction over, perfectly sound, and eight years old. Is a very free traveler and good in single or double harness. Also, a good road wagon and light harness. The whole is the property of a gentleman who has no further use for them, and will be sold separately or together. Apply to D. S. JARVIS, No. 1,304 Broadway, corner of 27th-st.

NEW FAMILY TOP WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE CHEAP—Made to order; taken for debt; sold low—the [illegible] $75; groceries taken in part pay. Apply to E. S. BROWN, No. [illegible] 16th-st.

BANK NOTICES.

[illegible] No. 38 Bowery, [illegible] from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and [illegible] Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. H. LOCKWOOD, Sec. JAMES [illegible], President.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $5 and less than $500, at the rate of 6 per cent., and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILLS, } Vice-Presidents. ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. WM. H. PULLIS, E. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 12, 1856.—The BANK OF CAZENOVIA has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—New-York, June 10, 1856.—An annual election for Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking-House on TUESDAY, July 1, proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 38 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND No. 8.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 13, 1856, ordered a dividend to be paid on the 7th July next, on the arrears of interest due on Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds and scrip, registered by the subscribers to the loan of $1,600,000, under the provisions of the laws of Illinois of 1843 and 1845, for completing the Canal. The dividend will embrace the coupons due January and July, 1853, January and July, 1854, January and July, 1855, and January, 1856—seven coupons in all. And payment of interest on the registered scrip will be made in the same proportion, and at the same time. Payment of the dividend will be made at the office of the Treasurer, DAVID LEAVITT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, and the bonds, as well as the coupons, must be exhibited at the time of payment.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, DAVID LEAVITT, JOSIAH McROBERTS, Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
CANAL OFFICE, June 16, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 60 Wall-st. New-York, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment. A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an installment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds. JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

MECHANICS' BANK, June 18, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, on and after the 1st day of July, proximo. The Transfer Book is closed till that date. By order of the Board. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary. New-York, May 28, 1856.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 287 Broadway, Cor. Park-place, N. Y. 9th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—New-York, July 13, 1856.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1. E. T. WARNER, Cashier.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—Pay the Principal and Interest on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Bonds, falling due first instant; also the interest due on the Buffalo City Bonds, Albany City Bonds, and Belvidere Delaware Railroad Bonds.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandise, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms. JOSEPH WALKER, President. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Joseph Walker,
William F. Mott, No. 36 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Haight, Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.)
Robt. L. Case,
Wm. Denniston, No. 226 Henry-st.,
Wm. H. Hussey, (Lane & Hussey,)
Edmund W. Corlies, (Corlies & Decker,)
Edward Willets, (Willets & Co.)
Chas. E. Parker, No. 33 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.)
Charles Ely, No. 104 Broadway,
Wm. M. Abbatt, (Abbatt & Minturn,)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
Edwd. Merritt, (Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence,)
Henry Barrow, (H. H. Barrow & Son,)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
B. M. Whitlock, (B. M. & E. A. Whitlock,)
James G. Garner, (No. 22 Pine-st.)
Samuel C. Paxson, (Allen & Paxson,)
Richard P. Bruff, (Bruff, Brother & Seaver,)
D. Cromwell, Jr., (Woodward & Cromwell,)
S. T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son,)
E. J. Donnell, No. 16 Exchange-place,
John R. Willis, (Cornells & Willis,)
George H. Bayer, (Bayer & Birdsall,)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis,)
David B. Keeler, (late No. 245 South-st.)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Barney, Humphrey & Butler,)
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
L. B. Wyman, No. 38 Burling slip,
Matthew Mitchell, (Curtiss, Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George R. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell,)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre st., New-York. A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED. UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 Broadway, New-York. A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of different makes, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $1,00, and $150. Pianos to hire and exchanged. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT.—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

EIGHT BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AT COST—To close an estate, all new superior instruments, by celebrated makers; prices from $150 to $250—worth from $200 to $400 each, fully guaranteed, latest styles of cases, carved legs, grand French action, beautifully inlaid. Call this week, for they must all be sold at some price. W. OSBORN & CO., No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal.

ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.—PIANOS made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Jacob Chickering, A. W. Ladd & Co., Haines Bros., and T. Gilbert & Co., at lower prices than ever before offered. Good second-hand pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RARE CHANCE—An excellent new, Rosewood Piano-Forte, fully guaranteed, made by a piano-maker for his own use, will be, on account of his death, sold at a decided bargain by the executrix. A second-hand Piano taken. May be seen at Mr. WEBER'S, No. 103 West Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes, 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Warerooms, No. 269 Bowery.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms [illegible] Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory [illegible]

JAMES VAN SIPER HAS REMOVED!—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. [illegible] Woodhull, between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE! MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee and all points West and Southwest, connecting with the New-York Central [illegible] Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Having made arrangements to transact an Express business over their road and connecting branches, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.
MAY 18, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.
Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.
Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—Europa and Champion on Lake Ontario; Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 207 Broadway, New-York. J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 5:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad. MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North-River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M. 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:15, and 10:45 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-ENGLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see Pathfinder Railway Guide. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6½, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4, 5½ and 7 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, AND OCEAN PORT.—The steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Tuesday, June 17. 7 A. M.	Tuesday, June 17....3 P. M.
Wednesday, Je. 18. 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, June 18..3 P. M.
Thursday, June 19. 8 A. M.	Thursday, June 19....3 P. M.
Friday, June 20....8 A. M.	Friday, June 20......4 P. M.
Saturday, June 21...9 A. M.	Saturday, June 21....4 P. M.
Sunday, June 22....8 A. M.	Sunday, June 22.....5 P. M.
Monday, June 23....6 A. M.	Monday, June 23......11 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiting Hollow and Miller's-place.

ALBANY DAY BOAT—Steamer ALIDA, Capt. Roe, leaves pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie.

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton—the steamer HERO leaves Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, from foot of Chambers-st., touching at intermediate landings.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS. NOT EXPLOSIVE. SECURED BY PATENTS.

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL. The advantages possessed by this Oil are:
1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid when the best sperm oil has congealed.
4. Its unrivaled economy, $4 10 worth of Kerosene giving as much light as $9 of Rape-seed oil, $12 of Whale, $20 47 of Sperm Oil, or $29 of Burning Fluid.

This Oil burns in all the Argand button-top lamps, including camphene and sylvic oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.—The effect of this Oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best sperm oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. It burns magnificently in all the solar, camphene and hand lamps; also, in signal and bow-spirit lanterns. The attention of engineers, ship-owners, ship captains, ship supply men and others, is particularly requested to the certificates to be seen at the offices of AUSTENS, Agents for the Kerosene Oil Co., No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery. ALSO, COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PAINT!!—For buildings, roofs, &c., one cent a pound; Boiled Oil for buildings, roofs, &c., 80 cents a gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following: ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26......1856	Wednesday, May 14.....1856
Saturday, May 10......1856	Wednesday, May 28.....1856
Saturday, May 24......1856	Wednesday, June 11.....1856
Saturday, June 7......1856	Wednesday, June 25.....1856
Saturday, June 21......1856	Wednesday, July 9.....1856
Saturday, July 5......1856	Wednesday, July 23.....1856
Saturday, July 19......1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6.....1856
Saturday, Aug. 2......1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20.....1856
Saturday, Aug. 16......1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3.....1856
Saturday, Aug. 30......1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17.....1856
Saturday, Sept. 13......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1.....1856
Saturday, Sept. 27......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15.....1856
Saturday, Oct. 11......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29.....1856
Saturday, Oct. 25......1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12.....1856
Saturday, Nov. 8......1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26.....1856
Saturday, Nov. 22......1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10.....1856
Saturday, Dec. 6......1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1856
Saturday, Dec. 20......1856	

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,		Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Baden Baden,		Malaga,	Smyrna,
Bale,	Genoa,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bologna,	Havre,	Messina,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Milan,	Venice,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Naples,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Nice,	
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palermo.	

Office in New-York—No. 3 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leech.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......Wednesday, June 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York. Wednesday, June 11.
NIAGARA, Ryrie, leave Boston....Wednesday, June 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave New-York....Wednesday, June 25.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, July 2.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.......Wednesday, July 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......Wednesday, July 16.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York. Wednesday, July 23.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$130
Second Cabin..........75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after THURSDAY, June 26. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway. N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 26.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY. ETNA, Capt. Miller. EMEU, Capt. [illegible]. JURA, Captain Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook. CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel,) Capt. Brownless. The EMEU will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, 26th June. Passage money, for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. The staterooms are unusually large, and well ventilated. Any one wishing to take passage, is invited to visit the ship. Freight taken at moderate rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under: EDINBURGH...Saturday, 19th of July, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE. First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES.—JUNE 20.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—Fifty pounds of baggage free. Ten cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. Through for California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Line will dispatch for Aspinwall on FRIDAY, June 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Captain WM. L. HERNDON, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st. Freight to Aspinwall 70 cents per cubic foot, or 1½ cents per pound, prepaid. And no freight will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—Order and peace having been restored in Nicaragua, hostilities having ceased, the country finally evacuated by its enemies, and a strong and stable Government (acknowledged by the United States) established, affording complete protection and security on the Transit route, a line of steamers to San Francisco has been organized, and will run regularly in future. The new and splendid steamship ORIZABA, (1,800 tons burden,) E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, commander, will sail from Pier No. 33, foot of North Moore-st., North River, for San Juan de Nicaragua, on TUESDAY, June 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

To San Juan del Norte.	To San Francisco, including Isthmus Transit.
First Cabin..........$75	First Cabin..........$175
Second cabin..........60	Second cabin..........125
Steerage..........35	Steerage..........90

For freight or passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.—For CALIFORNIA, OREGON and the SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, will be dispatched by the United States mail steamer GEORGE LAW, on FRIDAY, June 20, in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER. Freight taken at the reduced rates. Small parcels and letters received until 1½ P. M., day of sailing. WM. H. HALL, Agent, No. 124 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 21st inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND MOBILE.—U. S. Mail Steamer QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Spring-st. New-Orleans freight taken and forwarded from Mobile free of commissions. Bills lading can be procured on board, or at office of agents. No others signed. For freight or passage, apply to SMITH & PATRICK, Agents, No. 62 Wall-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay st., opposite Astor House.

CROCKERY DEALERS—Supplied with the celebrated PORCELAIN TUBES for bitters, catsup and vinegar bottles. JAMES K. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] JAMES GODDARD, BENJAMIN F. [illegible] against LIVINGSTON [illegible]—To the defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 17 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of seven hundred and twelve dollars [illegible] action.—Dated May 2, 1856. LEONARD W. GODDARD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 17 William-st., New-York. The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York on the 5th day of May, 1856. LEONARD W. GODDARD, Attorney. my23-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—ERNEST CAYLUS, JOHN DE RUYTER and C. F. VAN BLANKENSTEYN, Executors of JOHN DE RUYTER, deceased, against FREDERICA HENRIETTA SCHMUHL, AUGUST OPPE and EDWARD URMART, Executors of Herman Schmuhl, deceased, Gustav Schmuhl and Ann Doe, his wife, Gottlieb Kloeder and Clementine, his wife, Meyer [illegible] The People of the State of New-York.—Summons, for relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 139 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 2, 1856. T. JAMES GLOVER, Plaintiffs' Attorney. N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County on the 16th day of May, 1856. T. JAMES GLOVER, Plaintiffs' Attorney. je6-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—SAMUEL N. DODGE, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, which were of HENRY S. DODGE, deceased, against JOHN H. MARTINE.—Summons for a money demand on contract. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 4th day of December, 1854, besides the costs of this action, and twenty-five cents charge of protest.—Dated New-York, June 11, 1856. ROBT. DODGE, Plaintiff's Attorney. The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 13th day of June, 1856. ROBT. DODGE, Plaintiff's Attorney. je13-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—JOSHUA TUTHILL against MARGARET CONAGHY and MARY E. CONAGHY, children of Robert Conaghy, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, and MARGARET CONAGHY, widow of said deceased.—Summons.—To each of the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 28d day of April, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Fulton-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 28, 1856. JOHN P. ROLFE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 261 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. ap18-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KERR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators of said deceased, at the office of JOHN M. KERR, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated April 24, 1856. JOHN M. KERR, DAVID LATOURETTE, Jr., Administrators of William Kerr, deceased. ap25-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOOMIS BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of HOPKINS & CO., No. 36 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 7th day of February, 1856. WILLIAM G. BAKER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN WEST, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of BRIGHAM & CARHART, No. 94 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the sixteenth day of July next. ANN C. WEST, Administratrix. Dated Jan. 8, 1856.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KERR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators of said deceased, at the office of John M. Kerr, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of October next.—Dated April 12, 1856. JOHN M. KERR, DAVID LATOURETTE, Jr., Administrators of William Kerr, deceased. ap18-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES TOBIAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 43 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next. Dated, New-York, April 3, 1856. ALFRED TOBIAS, Executor. ap4-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIHU HARRISON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 189 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of August next.—Dated Jan. 21, 1856. BOLLEN SANFORD, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals, addressed to the "School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 21st day of June, at 4 o'clock P. M., for doing the work and furnishing the materials necessary for the erection of an addition to School-house No. 30, in 28th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs., according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and the carpenter work; and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed as sureties for the performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed for the public interest. By order of the Board of School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward. ABM. T. ANDERSON, Chairman.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 5 o'clock P. M., to furnish and fit up Ward School No. 28, in City-Hall Place, VIth Ward—the furniture to be in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The proposals will name the securities and their residences. The School-Officers of the VIth Ward reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed to the public interest. New-York, June 18, 1856. By order of the Board of School-Officers of the VIth Ward.
WALTER ROCHE, THOMAS CLARKE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the VIth Ward.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed "To the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 3d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for fitting up and furnishing Schoolhouse No. 34, in Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett sts., according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the Clerk's office aforesaid.
ALONZO G. REYNOLDS, ANDREW J. CASE, SANDY HIGGINS, STEPHEN BROOKER, JOHN WARRENNER, } Committee.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED—UNTIL SATURDAY, June 28, 1856, at 12 o'clock A. M., for the dredging out of Flushing Bay, for a steamboat channel, from Flushing to College Point, as per survey and map made by GEORGE WILLIAM SMITH, City Surveyor. The survey and map may be seen at POPPENHUSEN & KONIG'S, No. 44 Cliff-st., at which place said proposals will be received in writing.
EFFINGHAM W. LAWRENCE, WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, ISAAC PECK, Jr. } Committee.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, white and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities. Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture. For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents, MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal. In cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 3 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

might be dominated. The manner in which [illegible] allusions were received gave unmistakable indications as to who was the favorite of the mass of the Convention.

Governor [illegible], of New-York, during this debate, withdrew the name of Mr. Seward, as he had previously done before the New-York delegation.

The [illegible] being [illegible] vailed to proceed to an informal ballot [illegible] Ohio, desired a moment's delay. This granted, he read a letter from Judge McLean [illegible] to his friends the power to withdraw [illegible] even, in their discretion, they should deem such withdrawal desirable. The [illegible] to be opposed to the use of his [illegible] morally certain that he would be nominated on the first ballot. Judge [illegible] probable, though it [illegible] McLean. The [illegible] [illegible] circumstances, [illegible] left at their [illegible] renewed the [illegible] ballot should be [illegible] consultation. This [illegible] adjourned until 5 [illegible].

During the time thus gained, the friends of McLean renewed their efforts, and, on a general consult, resolved that his name should again be presented to the Convention. This was accordingly done on the reassembling, and then the informal ballot proceeded. The result was a majority of one hundred and fifty-six for Fremont.

A motion to make the nomination unanimous was hotly resisted until the formal ballot was had, which was accordingly ordered. The result was that Col. Fremont obtained every vote except thirteen from Ohio and thirty-eight from Pennsylvania.

Then came the motion to declare him unanimously nominated, and it passed with one universal shout of "Aye."

The strongest and most vociferous cheering followed this result. There were nine cheers given first, and then another round, and then another. The scene from the platform was the most exciting that I have ever witnessed. You looked down upon a sea of the most happy faces that ever assembled in a Convention.

Hardly had the unanimous vote been announced, before there was stretched across the entire length of the room, a large canvas, on which was inscribed "For President, John C. Fremont." As if by magic, there was thrown among the delegates a vast number of small American flags, having inscribed on them the name of Fremont. These were caught up and waved over the multitude, and then broke out again that strong, enthusiastic cheering that had greeted the first declaration of the vote. It was in vain that the President attempted to stop that burst of feeling. The hearts of the strong men who had come up to choose their standard-bearer were in their cheers, and they could not be suppressed.

The storm of cheering having partially subsided, a motion was carried to adjourn until morning, and then the cheering went on again. They were taken up by the people in the streets, and so carried to the hotels, where they were repeated at frequent intervals. Indeed, there seemed to be no exhausting the lungs of "Young America."

Is it within the province of a correspondent to offer predictions? I think I shall venture upon one, at any rate, and that is, that the next President of the United States was yesterday nominated here in Philadelphia. There can be no mistaking either the purpose or the power of the men who have undertaken the war for Freedom. They have the old men for counsel, and the young men for action—the combination of experience and hopeful energy that must insure success. LEO.

DOINGS AT TRENTON.

Mr. Dayton's Acceptance of the Nomination.

HE DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Delegates Returning Home.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention the New-Jersey Delegates proceeded to Trenton, the residence of Wm. L. Dayton, the nominee for Vice-President, and were met at the Station by a large number of citizens.

A procession was formed, headed by the Trenton Brass Band, and bearing the national flag with the names of Fremont and Dayton inscribed on its folds, proceeded to Mr. Dayton's house.

On the arrival of the procession, Mr. Dayton appeared on the portico, and was received with immense enthusiasm.

He was addressed by Ex. W. Whelpley, Esq. On behalf of the delegation, Mr. Whelpley said:

Sir: As the organ of the New-Jersey Delegation to that great Convention of the people of the United States which has just closed its deliberations at Philadelphia, I have the pleasant duty to discharge of announcing to you that you are the unanimous choice of that Convention as its candidate for the second office in the gift of the American people. It will in after times be one of the most pleasant recollections of my life that I was, as the organ of the delegation, the proud privilege, on behalf of New-Jersey, of presenting your name to the Convention, and of witnessing the hearty approbation with which it was received. You were, Sir, [illegible] in fact as well as in name. It is a nomination of which you may well be proud, for a more high-minded, patriotic body of men, never convened. All were actuated by one common purpose—to redeem the Government from the flagrant misrule under which it now groans, and restore its policy to that broad national platform on which it was placed by Washington and our Revolutionary fathers.

The Convention turned to you as one in every way qualified to bear your part well and faithfully in the discharge of this great duty. We felt that the Government, the Union, and the liberties of the people can be preserved and perpetuated to us and our posterity only by a firm adherence to the conservative national principles declared by that Convention. On that platform you may safely stand with us. Permit us to express the hope that this nomination will meet the same hearty approbation of the people as that so unmistakably manifested by the Convention. Receive, Sir, the hearty greetings of the Delegation, and, for the present, farewell.

When the applause that greeted Mr. Whelpley's remarks had subsided, Mr. Dayton said that it was with feelings that he could not express that he had listened to the announcement just made. It was to him utterly unexpected. The unsolicited honor, however, he felt and duly appreciated, not on his own account only, but on behalf his State. It was an honor to Jerseymen. For the last few years, though engaged in the avocations of private life, he had been a not inattentive observer of the course of events. He could say with emphasis that his principles had not changed. He stood now in reference to the great leading issues of the country as in times past. He held that the Constitution protects Slavery where it is, but carries it nowhere—that in the language of the day, Freedom is national and Slavery sectional. He had carefully examined the platform of principles upon which the nominations took place, and to it, and all its parts, he could give a cheerful and cordial assent. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was, in his judgment, a most unwarrantable breach of good faith, pregnant with untold mischief, and to be remedied by every just and constitutional means in our power. Kansas had, as she deserved, his heartfelt sympathy. Her citizens and their rights had been trodden down in a manner unexampled in a free Government. Justice to her and to them demanded her admission as a free State of the Union. It was expedient and proper, too, he said, as a mode of calming down the exasperated feeling of the country by terminating its cause. The admission of California into the Union as a State—her unprecedented growth—outrunning and distancing his own most sanguine expectations, seem now to demand increased facility of communication. A roadway from the West to the far West will be a ligament binding to the Union both extremes. It will tend to consolidate more firmly the lasting Union of the States—a Union such as our fathers made, based on equality of rights. It will tend, too, to increase the interior commerce of the country, and to develop still more largely the resources of that magnificent State upon our Western borders. The improvements of Rivers and Harbors are specially appropriated by the Constitution to the General Government, and, whether our commerce floats upon our coast, our rivers or lakes, it is due to the lives of our citizens, as well as their property, that the Government should provide for their safety. He trusted that the people would lay aside all minor differences, and come up manfully to the work—yielding to one another freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, equality of rights; but claiming only, [illegible] the same for ourselves.

In conclusion, he added that he had the honor to know the man selected by the People's Convention as the chief standard bearer for the ensuing campaign. He was a man of great intelligence, enlarged capacity and indomitable energy. The man who had so often ascended the heights of the Rocky Mountains, and looked into the then unknown depths of the great basin, was the very man to look to the heights and sound the depths of the political corruption of the times. He knew, too, the adversary, Mr. Buchanan. With him or with his associates, he could have no personal issue. Let us, as far as possible, soften the acerbity of the contest; let us forswear controversy with persons, but platforms. It is a question not of man, but of principles; and these principles are to be finally settled in this campaign.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dayton's remarks, the crowd sent up three hearty cheers for the ticket, which were followed by three cheers for Kansas, three for California, and three for New-Jersey.

The procession then re-formed, and returned to the Dépôt, where they met the down train to New-York. They were joined on the platform by all the delegates on board, and nine hearty cheers were given for the ticket, and three for New-Jersey, while the train remained at the Dépôt. One hundred guns were being fired during the same time.

Mr. Dayton is about 50 years of age, of fine form and commanding appearance, and seemed to be in excellent health and spirits.

AT NEW-BRUNSWICK.

At New-Brunswick another demonstration was made, the train being met by a number of citizens, and cheers given for the ticket.

Throughout the State the same enthusiasm was manifested, and, when the boat reached the dock at this city, three parting cheers were given for Fremont and Dayton.

Great Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia.

SPEECHES BY SENATOR WILSON, CHANDLER, OF MICHIGAN, AND OTHERS.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 19.

The great Republican Ratification Meeting, called for this evening, assembled in Musical Fund Hall. The first speaker was Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, who claimed for that State the originating of the Republican Party in July, 1854. He compared the inflictions upon this country by the Administration of Pierce to the plagues of Egypt. He looked upon the former as the visitation of God upon this land. What were the frogs and lice of Egypt compared with the myrmidons of the Administration sweeping over the fields of Kansas with bloodshed and fire, destroying life and property. The laws enacted were more damnable than civilized land ever before heard of. He was for sending five thousand emigrants to Kansas, with the implements of industy, to settle there and mind their own business, but, if disturbed, to give their assailants a claim to the soil of Kansas so permanent that the Archangel's trump alone could disturb it. The speaker bitterly denounced the "miscreants" at Cincinnati, who became as guilty as the Border Ruffians themselves by, becoming the defenders of their acts.

Mr. Nicholson, of Vermont, claimed that the Republican Party started in Vermont one month prior to the date of the establishment of the cause in Michigan.

Mr. Blakey, of Kentucky, said the Republican platform was signed by Jefferson in 1798, and urged rival claimants to stand back for Virginia and Kentucky had a prior claim.

Senator Wilson made a brief speech, in which he gave statistics of the Free and Slave States—the former with thousands of churches, school-houses, and institutions adorning the country; the latter cursed by Slavery, growing poorer and poorer, freedom of speech unknown, the working man degraded. The question is, shall free institutions be extended, or shall Slavery march onward and involve territories now free under the bane of Slavery? He urged young men to organize in aid of free speech and a free press, and determine that the Republican cause shall carry Pennsylvania. Give your votes and influence for Free-Soil, Free Speech, Free Territories, and Fremont.

Mr. Raymond, of New-York, made a stirring speech. He asserted that, by his reading of the Cincinnati Platform, the people of Kansas were declared to be incapable of deciding whether Slavery should exist there or not.

There was another large meeting in front of the Hall, which was addressed by General Pomeroy, of Kansas; Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, and others.

Responses to the Republican Nominations.

IN BROOKLYN.

The Republicans of Brooklyn fired 200 guns on Fort Green, yesterday—a salute to the nominations made in Philadelphia.

The Republican nominations give much satisfaction in this city, and many persons, heretofore identified with the Democratic Party, have signified their intentions of supporting the Republican nominees.

Rondout, Thursday, June 19.

One hundred guns were fired here at sunrise this morning, in honor of the nomination of Fremont. The people received the news of his nomination with great rejoicing.

Port Jervis, Pa., Thursday, June 19.

One hundred guns were fired here to-day, in honor of the nomination of Fremont.

THE TURF FOR 1856.

Fashion Course, Newtown, L.I.—Second Day, Thursday, June 19—Two Great Races.

First Race—*Association Stakes*—3 years' olds, subscription $300, forfeit $100, $300 added by the Club, mile heats.

Wm. H. Gibbon's ch. g. *Nicholas*, by imp. *Glencoe*, out of *Nanine Rodes*....1 1
Calvin Green's b. c. by imp. *Glencoe*....3 2
R. Ten Broeck's b. f. *Princess*, by imp. *Sovereign*, out of *Reel*....2 3
Time—1:55—1:57¾.

Second Race—*Jockey Club Stakes*—Subscription $200, forfeit $100, $1,200 added by the Club, four-mile heats.

R. Ten Broeck's ch. s. *Piper*, by imp. *Glencoe*, out of *Gipsey*, 4 years....1 1
T. J. Woolfolk's ch. m. *Floride*, by *Wagner*, out of *Ann Watson*, 5 years....2 2
Time—8:17¾—8:19.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Horticultural Show Ended.

He, or she, whose Ideality was well developed, experienced great enjoyment last night. He, or she, who had not that organ, would scarcely have understood, and much less have appreciated, the speech with which the reverend gentleman who has made the name of Osgood a synonym for the beautiful in rhetoric, delighted the company who assembled to bid their quarterly adieu to the feast of flowers that the Horticultural Society spread before the New-York public.

Mr. Osgood's speech was the feature of the evening. It was late when he came, but the minutes slipped by, shod in velvet, while he talked. We want a column to do him a shadow of the justice that is due him, and we have only a paragraph:—for are not the interests of the nation at stake, and is not all the Times' available space peremptorily required to show what turn there was to the wheel of politics, here and there, yesterday? Mr. Osgood bloomed out at the same point of elevation at which the company had admired the expansion of a resurrection flower, which came as a bud and went away full-blown and exquisite. The orator was literally flowery. He reveled in sweet odors. To him the Verbenas sang deep bass, and the Violets and Fuchsias caroled soprano. As there were seven tints in the rainbow, and the octave in music, so the prismatic colors suggested the harmonic scale of nature. The gardener's life taught him self-denial, and brought out pleasant lessons of life's duties, and the clumsy pumpkin and spreading esculent asparagus were not forgotten, for they were all ornamental and held their place. The "flower-people" Mr. Osgood styled the plants that stood thick about him. The ferns were the old-fashioned folk; they who came with the earliest ages, and were older than Noah; they were of the fogy stamp, and brought forth and nurtured their young after a fashion different from the moderns. Dr. Knight, who had the premium for these little fragrant, green "old fogies," came in for the speaker's praise, as he did for the Society's. His Orchids hung about the room, and it was impossible to help admiring them. Mr. Osgood looked upon the flower-garden as a spot for the recreation that the mind stands in need of, when it is warped with other cares. He grew pleasantly eloquent over the resurrection-flower and the South American rock-rose, and as he came down from his elevation carried away his reward in the shape of two splendid rose-bouquets. It should not be forgotten that he referred to the Georgian contributions of which we have before spoken, and declared that the Society was glad to interchange such civilizing civilities and no hard words with brethren who live the other side of Mason and Dixon's line. The speech was heard with great attention. The end of it was the signal for an Irish gentleman to go about putting out the lights, and then we took it as a hint to leave, and left accordingly, first receiving from a friendly hand two bouquets which comforted us as we strolled down Broadway, feeling better that the Show had happened.

THE BRIG BRAMAN CASE.

Preliminary Examination of one of the Supposed Slavers.

A CURIOUS SCENE IN COURT.

Yesterday, at 11 A. M., before United States Commissioner Morton, was commenced the examination in the case of Joaquim Pedro De Cunha, one of the parties arrested on board the brig *Braman*, the alleged slaver, captured in the Narrows, on the 9th inst., and now lying at the Navy Yard.

E. C. Benedict, Esq., appeared as counsel for the defendant. Mr. McKeon, the United States District-Attorney, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Benedict moved the discharge forthwith of De Cunha, on the ground that no offence was charged in the complaint.

The District-Attorney contended that the proper place for such a motion was before Judge Betts.

The Commissioner refused to entertain the motion, when the testimony in the case was entered upon.

An affidavit of Deputy-Marshal Nevins was first read, setting forth the fact of a service of a warrant-arrest upon the captain and crew of the *Braman*.

Lorenzo De Angelis was next sworn and testified as follows:

I am one of the officers attached to the United States Marshal's Office; I have seen the defendant several times; the first I ever saw him, to my knowledge, was on the 9th of June, on board the brig *Braman*; the brig was, at this time, going down the bay towards Sandy Hook; it was between 12 and 1 in the afternoon; she was off the lower part of Staten Island; I had seen her before, lying at the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 49 and 50 East River; I first saw the brig some four or five days before the 9th inst.; she is a brig, full-rigged fore and aft; as she was going down the bay she was in tow of the steamer *Young America*; I chartered the steamboat *Only Son* and boarded her; I first boarded the *Young America* and then the brig; a man, calling himself Enrico, since ascertained to be Decastro, and Capt. Delano, were on the quarter-deck; there was a man at the wheel; Deputy-Marshal Nevins, Capt. Faunce, of the revenue cutter *Washington*, Lieut. Stanford, and Lieut. Lock and eight sailors and myself constituted the boarding party. I was induced to board the vessel because I suspected she was going to engage in the slave trade on the coast of Africa; there were nineteen persons on board in all; Captain Delano was the only American of the number; the others appeared to be Spaniards, Italians and Portuguese; the mate was an Irishman; after having boarded the vessel, I spoke to several on the quarter-deck, and inquired as to who the captain of the brig was; no one answered as captain; I asked three others, standing near by, who the captain was; the only reply I got was that they didn't know the captain; I think De Castro was one of these last three who made this last reply, but am not positive; I then took hold of one of the men and asked him to point out the captain, and he pointed to Captain Delano, and Delano came towards me and said, "I am the captain;" I don't recollect asking any others what their position on the brig was; Captain Faunce asked for the manifest of the brig; Captain Delano stated that there was no manifest on board; Captain Faunce inquired how this happened; Captain Delano said he was told that he did not need any; I then asked Captain Delano for his papers; he said that he would get them for me; I went into the cabin with him and I got the papers which I have since given in the possession of Mr. Joachimsen, the Assistant District-Attorney; Capt. Delano asked me my business, and what the matter was; I told him I wanted to see his papers; I asked him who the owner of the brig was, and where his place of business was and where he resided; he said he could not answer either question, that he never saw him but once and that was in the street, but he thought he would know him if he should see him again; I then asked him where the vessel was bound for; he said to St. Thomas and thence to China; I asked him who he was consigned to in St. Thomas; he said he did not know their names; during this time there was constant private conversation going on between Captain Delano, Cunha and De Castro; Capt. Delano went to them several times; after I had had this conversation with Capt. Delano I then left the quarter-deck and went to Captain Faunce and asked him to go and have a conversation with Captain Delano; I then went on the quarter-deck and had another conversation with the Captain; they were all standing in the middle of the quarter-deck; I asked him where De Costa was; he said at the Metropolitan Hotel; I asked him what was in the vessel and what he was going to take on at St. Thomas; he said he did not know what was on board, and did not know what he was going to take on board; he said he was merely employed to navigate the vessel to St. Thomas; Captain Faunce said to him, "You told me you was going to Canton;" I said, "You told me China;" he denied mentioning Canton or China or Metropolitan Hotel; I have since ascertained the identity of De Castro; he was on the quarter-deck of the *Braman* at the time of the stopping of the vessel and the arrest of the parties on board; I found persons concealed in a part of the ship; Mr. Nevins, the Deputy Marshal, called for the crew-list, and to the mate to muster the crew; I saw there were seven on the list, and I asked if that was all the crew? the mate answered yes; I think it was the second mate; I said I thought I could find some more men, and I went into the forecastle; it was dark, but by feeling about I succeeded in finding five men; De Castro said that he had money on board; I told him that it should be well taken care of; the persons who were on the quarter-deck had been sitting, but got up as we boarded her; they had each of them arms; the officers were in uniform, but not the sailors.

CURIOUS EPISODE.

At this stage of the testimony a somewhat interesting episode intervened. The District-Attorney jumped suddenly to his feet and addressing the Commissioner, said: "The insolence of that man," (pointing to Mr. De Castro who was sitting beside the defendant and who was also one of the parties arrested on the *Braman*, but now out on bail,) "must be stopped, if there is power in the Court. He has been insulting me ever since the opening of the Court, and I will endure it no longer."

The Commissioner—In what manner has Mr. De Castro insulted you?

Mr. McKeon—He had shaken his finger at me in a menacing manner.

Mr. De Castro—I was only pointing out the District-Attorney to Mr. De Cunha.

The Commissioner—That seems a proper explanation.

Mr. McKeon—Any scoundrel might make such an explanation. It is no such thing; he has been constantly insulting me, and I apply to the Court for his immediate commitment.

Mr. Benedict—I move for the commitment of the District-Attorney for contempt of Court in calling Mr. De Castro a scoundrel.

Mr. McKeon responded in quite extended remarks. Privately, he said, he did not care for the conduct of Mr. De Castro; he was not afraid of him or any other man, but he would not allow the dignity of his office to be insulted. He closed with demanding an apology from Mr. De Castro, and announced that if an apology was not directly made he should withdraw from farther participation in the investigation.

Mr. De Castro made no response.

The Commissioner repeated that he had seen nothing out of character in Mr. De Castro's conduct, and called for a resumption of the testimony.

Mr. McKeon immediately took his hat and left.

RESUMPTION OF THE CASE.

The examination of Mr. De Angelis was directly resumed. His remaining testimony was mostly of a negative character. He declined answering (under advice, as he stated, of the District-Attorney) whether he expected to receive any pecuniary consideration for the part he had taken in effecting the arrest of the *Braman*; also as to whether he had expended any money to effect the arrest or hired the steamboat which he chartered for that purpose. He answered that he did not know the character of the papers he took from the *Braman*, as he handed the same to the District Attorney. The Captain told him, De Castro had the ship's papers in his possession. He asked De Castro to let him look at these papers and he refused, whereupon he searched him but found no papers pertaining to the ship as the Captain had stated. At this time he had no warrant or process against either the brig or the passengers. Like General Jackson at New-Orleans, he took the responsibility of making the arrests.

The case here was adjourned to 11 o'clock to-day.

Parrish Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—June 19.

Before Alex. W. Bradford.

Mr. O'Conor called Wood Gibson, who being sworn, said that he resided at No. 43 West-street; is a saddle and harness maker at No. 362 Broadway, and 53 years of age; knew Henry Parrish for twenty years; Mr. P. dealt with him prior to his attack, and since that time Mrs. P. has continued her patronage; Mr. and Mrs. P. came in their carriage, and witness' dealings were with Mrs. P. exclusively; Mr. P. had nothing to say by word, sign or motion; witness thought Mrs. Parrish recognized him; he made out his bills in the name of Henry Parrish.

James Mulligan said he lived at No. 128 Grand; is a horse-shoer at No. 127 Grand; the witness did work for Mr. Parrish.

Q.—State what passed between you and Mrs. Parrish and Mr. Parrish at the time they called at your shop? A.—The last time they were at my shop was to pay a bill of shoeing; Mr. Parrish owned a vicious horse, and in consequence of his being so I paid a workman fifty cents extra for shoeing him; Mrs. Parrish objected to paying the fifty cents extra; she told me I shouldn't charge anything extra, she being a regular customer; I stated to her it was no interest to me, that I paid the man who had shoed the horse; Mrs. Parrish handed me the bill, and I pointed out the items; I handed it to Mr. Parrish; I think she stated he did not understand it.

Q.—State the words Mrs. Parrish used? A.—Well, I don't know that I could state the exact words, but I thought they were rather unkind. Question repeated. I think when I made my statement respecting the charges, she told me that she understood them as well as I did, and did not wish to be imposed upon; the bill was paid.

[Advertisement.]

New School of Medicine and Pharmacy—The Last Unfolding of the Art of Healing.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. Manis, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 3 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen. Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss Cushman, Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox, &c., are to appear in the comedy of the "Maid of Munster." After which, Miss Hathaway and the strong company are to appear in Mlle. Celeste's celebrated drama of the "French Spy," and the whole will conclude with the new and gorgeous pantomime of "Raoul; or, The Magic Star," in which Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Lane and all the pantomimists will appear.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Nature's Grand Ally.—To prostrate the bodily powers by drastic purgatives, is to assist disease. These famous Pills, on the contrary, assist nature in her conflict with disease by re-vitalizing the blood, and expelling all morbid matter from the system. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Thin Summer Suits....$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits....5 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits....10 00
White Marseilles Vests....2 50
Check Marseilles Suits....6 00
White Duck Coats....2 50
Linen Eagle Coats....2 00

At Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Light, graceful, etherial, durable, comfortable and elegant are Knox's Summer Hats. They commend the attention of the "crowd" more than any other hats manufactured. They combine every good quality that is requisite in head-covering, and are just as cheap as they are good. No wonder, then, that in the City and in the country they are eagerly sought after. Sold at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Col. John Charles Fremont, the Republican Candidate for the Presidency.—A life size-photograph (the only one ever taken of the illustrious pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains, and the standard bearer of the new Republican Party) is now on exhibition and may be seen at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's. It was taken last Friday, and is perfectly truthful and life-like.

[Advertisement.]

$15,000.—Wanted, a partner with this amount, by a party well acquainted with the business—the sale of a staple article on commission. Money required to make advances. $10,000 to $20,000 a year can be realized. Unquestionable references given and required. The business is perfectly safe. Address "Commission," Box No. 1,566 Post-Office.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

At Rogers', corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, you will find enough of clothing, of the latest Summer styles, to supply a moderate-sized State. There is not such a variety of styles in sizes elsewhere in New-York, and the prices are 40 per cent. under the market.

[Advertisement.]

Physicians know that mind is a very potent agency in the aggravation or the cure of diseases. Phrenology would aid greatly in their diagnosis. Examinations with charts, and full written descriptions of character, by Professor Fowler, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Fremont's Photograph by Brady.—A life-size, taken last Friday, is now on exhibition, and may be seen at Brady's, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

Portraits of Col. Fremont.—Photographic portraits of Col. John C. Fremont for sale at Root's gallery, No. 363 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Hyatt's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on 5th page.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

King's County Hospital.

Forty-five patients were received into this Hospital during the last month; 43 were discharged and one died. Total number remaining, 429.

Finding the Horse, but Leaving the Slave.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 19, 1856.

A day or two since, a negro escaped from Maryland, and, to aid him in his flight, he took a young horse belonging to his master. He was captured in this city, to-day; but the officer found it impossible to detain both the horse and man—so he kept the horse, and let the man go. A reward of $300 was offered for the man—a "liberal reward" for the horse. The fugitive is probably ere this on the under-ground railroad.

From Salt Lake City.

A company of forty-five persons, under command of Capt. Smoot, arrived at Atchison on the 9th. They left Great Salt Lake on the 22d of April. In the company were missionaries for different parts of the world, Chief Justice Kinney and family, the United States Marshal for the Territory, and a number of merchants, together with G. A. Smith, appointed to present the memorial to Congress for the admission of the State of Deseret into the Union. For the first four hundred miles the country was almost destitute of grass.

At the South Pass they encountered a snow storm, which continued fifty-six hours. It was with difficulty that the animals could be kept alive by covering them with bedding and feeding them with breadstuff. There was plenty of grass in the Black Snake hills, though the grasshoppers were very numerous. The first emigrants were met at the South Fork of the Platte, and the party were not out of sight of emigrant wagons for four hundred miles. The emigrants are of a valuable class, taking with them a large quantity of stock. The officers of the military posts treated them with great kindness. All the Indians seemed friendly, except a band of Caayennes, who committed some depredations upon emigrants in the neighborhood of Little Blue.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Bristol Bill Turned Up Again.—Bristol Bill has been on trial at St. Johnsbury for his attempt on the life of Mr. B. N. Davis. The defence set up was "temporary insanity." Bill spoke for himself to the Jury for four hours and was likewise defended by able counsel. Verdict guilty. Sentence—seven years at Windsor.—*Middlebury (Vt.) Register, June 18.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, June 19, at the University Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Held, Mr. John S. Behemann, of this City, to Miss Wilhelmine Jung, niece of T. C. Jung, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 18, by Rev. J. P. Hovey, Mr. James R. Davies to Miss Mary A. Taylor, daughter of the late Henry Taylor, Esq.

At Cold Springs, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 18, by Rev. Benjamin M. Adams, D. D., of Monticello, N. Y., Mr. Samuel Adams, of Monticello, to Miss Cynthia J. Worden, of this City.

Monticello and Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, June 19, of congestion of the lungs, Mary A., wife of Clement Flint, in the 33d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the 33d-st. Baptist Church, between 5th and 6th avs.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 18, Charles W. Sniffen, of the firm of Yelverton, Walker & Sniffen, aged 38 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at his late residence, No. 12 Clinton-place, (8th-st.) on Friday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

At White Plains, on Thursday, June 19, Robert Glover, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Methodist Church, White Plains, this day, (Friday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M.

In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, June 19, Mrs. Hanford Smith, widow of the late Hanford Smith, Esq.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 3 Washington-place.

At Fairfield, Conn., on Wednesday, June 18, of dropsy, Ann Hall, relict of the late Dr. Philo Hall, of Lawrenceville, Ga., in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held in the First Congregational Church, Fairfield, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday,) 20 inst.

In Troy, Mich., on Sunday, June 15, Charles Sumner, infant son of Mr. Sumner P. and Mary E. Evans, aged 3 months.

Massachusetts papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 19.

$4,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '68..100	200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		91
2,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '60..100	200	do.	b60	91¾
9,000	Virginia State 6s. 95¾	50	do.	b60	91¾
5,000	do. ...b15 95¾	150	do.	b15	91¾
8,000	do. [illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000	Missouri State 6s. 85	50	do.	s10	91¾
1,000	City 5s, '58 [illegible]	100	Harlem R. R.	b30	16¾
3,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s. [illegible]	100	do.	b30	16¾
10,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds. [illegible]	100	Hudson Riv. R.	b60	33¾
10,000	do. [illegible]	50	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
11,000	do. [illegible]	100	do.	b60	33¾
12,000	do. [illegible]	20	Harlem R. R. Pref. [illegible]		
12,000	[illegible]	50	Reading Railroad [illegible]		
4,000	Cal. State 7s [illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	do. [illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	Imp. & Traders Bk. 103½	300	do.	b3	90
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1000	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	Park Bank [illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	Bank of Commerce 103½	100	do.	s10	90
200	Gardner Gold Co. [illegible]	100	do.	s10	90
30	Manhattan Gas Co. 121	200	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Wis. L. S. RR. [illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]

100	Penn. Coal Co. [illegible]	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Cum. Coal Co. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Erie Railroad [illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	do. [illegible]	[illegible]	Panama Railroad		100
[illegible]	do. [illegible]	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.		63
[illegible]	do. [illegible]	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		110½
[illegible]	do. [illegible]	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b10	74¾
200	do. [illegible]	300	do.		74¾

SECOND BOARD.

Albert H. Nicolay sold, this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$10,000 Gt. West. (Ill.) R. R. 10 ⅌ cent. Bs....88½
$5,000 La Crosse 1st Mort. 8 ⅌ cent....85½@86½
$5,000 Sacramento City (W. P.) 10 ⅌ cent....77
$10,000 Cal. State 7 ⅌ c. Bonds of 1870....73½
$6,000 Wabash Mort. 7 ⅌ cent....80
8 shares Academy of Music....$250
75 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co....89½
20 shares United States Mail Steamship Co....25
15 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express....[illegible]
10 shares American Express Co....161
50 shares Union Ferry Co....95
36 shares Mechanic's Bank....114
27 shares National Bank....120¼
40 shares Mechanics' Banking Association....102
11 shares Fulton Bank....142
110 shares Atlantic Bank....85½
140 shares Enterprise Ins. Co. (hypothecated)....40
20 shares Lennox Fire Ins. Co....97½

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Missouri State 6s 85¼	200	Erie Railroad		56¾
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs. 88½	200	do.	b15	56¾
3,000	Erie R. R. 1st m. b. 91¾	100	do.	b3	56¾
100	Nicar. Trans. Co. 19	50	do.		56¾
100	Canton Comp'y...s3 21¾	100	do.	b60	56¾
150	Cumb. Coal Co. b3 21¾	500	do.		56¾
10	Mich. So. & N. I. R. 96½	500	Reading Railroad	s3	89¾
250	N. Y. Cent. R. R. b60 91¾	400	do.	s60	89¾
50	do. 91¾	250	do.		19
100	do. s10 91¾	15	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		112½
10	do. 91¾	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s3	96
10	Chic. & R. I. R. R. 91¾	10	do.	s30	96
300	do. 91¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		74½

Thursday, June 19—P. M.

The Stock Market manifested some weakness in prices, as compared with yesterday, at the early Board to-day, and sellers of Reading Shares, particularly, were disposed to press contracts, as well as cash sales, at a decline of ¼@½ ⅌ cent. The half-yearly report just published, showing a deficit of $311,000 from the corresponding six months in 1855, was availed of to weaken confidence in the stock, though the immediate friends of the road are yet confident that the showing for the whole year will be nearly equal to the last annual statement. In other Road Shares, and in State and Railway Bonds, the difference from Wednesday was but trifling, in the morning transactions, and this was quite recovered in the afternoon, when Erie left off at 56⅛@¼; Reading, 90; New-York Central, 91¾; Illinois Bonds, 86¼; the general market closing steady.

The Money Market keeps easy. The Collins steamship for Saturday is the *Ericsson*. The mail will be a light one. Transactions in Sterling Bills are moderate in amount, though the rates are held firm 109¾@⅞, and in some cases 110 ⅌ cent. Francs are also firm, 5.16¼@5.17½. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $188,519; paid out, $159,893; and held, at the close, a regular balance of $6,249,906. It is stated that nearly two millions remain to be paid out at Washington on the Texan claims. There is some Specie going to Havana; the exchanges ruling in favor of that point, both in New-York and London.

We are pleased to learn that the Wabash Valley Road, now the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, was opened to Lafayette on Wednesday, the train entering the city with invited guests amidst much rejoicing. This completes 202 miles of this important trunk road, and the work to complete the remaining 40 miles is prosecuting with much energy. The connection with the Great Western at the State Line is to be made the 1st of October, but on the 1st of August the town of Attica will be reached, and this is a point of much importance.

READING ROAD—MAY AND THE HALF YEAR.

	1856.	1855.
Received from coal....	$280,194 48	$387,897 33
Received from merchandise..	31,600 61	28,488 15
Received from travel, &c....	27,717 18	33,308 55
Total....	$349,512 27	$449,694 03
Transportation, roadway, dumpage, Renewal Fund, and all charges....	172,470 64	184,484 90
Net profit for the month....	$176,032 63	$265,209 13
Net profit for previous 5 mos.	489,867 05	711,817 87
Total net profit for 6 mos....	$665,899 68	$977,026 40

In the General Markets, to-day, no important changes occurred, save in Flour, which advanced fully 10c. ⅌ bbl.; in Wheat, which was 3c.@5c. ⅌ bushel dearer, and in Cut Meats, which rose ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb. Flour and Wheat were in very active request, mainly for export. Cotton was dull and irregular, parties disagreeing about prices. Mess Pork was a shade cheaper and inactive. Freights displayed a little more vigor.

The Boston papers of this morning report the exact amount of Gold taken out yesterday, by the Cunard steamer *Niagara*, at $600,625.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent.

The following is our weekly report of failures, suspensions, delinquents, &c.:

R. T. Bosworth, Augusta, Me., assigned.
D. G. Currier, Waltham, Mass., failed.
J. B. Lucas, Providence, R. I., is being sold out under a chattel mortgage.
W. W. Jones, New-Haven, Conn., assigned.
Cathcart & Swan, Brooklyn, N. Y., are settling at fifty cents.
Hiram Golder, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., assigned to Dudley Bartlett and Wm. Hill.
Moore & Brown, Lockport, N. Y., failed and sold out.
G. O. Wells, Riverhead, N. Y., suspended.
M. M. Dickinson, Piermont, N. Y., assigned.
Vincent Conrad, Ithaca, N. Y., assigned.
A. J. Tompkins, Ludlowville, N. Y., assigned.
Bush Perkins, Clyde, N. Y., assigned; New-York creditors fourth class.
Henry B. Pierson, Sandy Hill, N. Y., assigned to John C. Rice and Henry Green.
Joseph Hobby & Co., North Castle, N. Y., failed.
R. W. Eastlack & Co., Philadelphia, are in Sheriff's hands.
Wm. A. Gray, Philadelphia, failed.
Morris & Julius Cohn Bro., and Jacob Cohn & Bro., Baltimore, Md., failed. Have since been arrested in New-York on a charge of fraud.
W. T. Zantzinger, Washington, D. C., store closed and stock advertised for sale at auction.
W. A. Stanfield, Madison, N. C., assigned.
C. L. & J. B. Jones, Rockwell, Texas, failed.
C. M. Simpson, New-Orleans, suspended; offers 75 cents on time.
T. P. Reed, Massillon, Ohio, failed; offers 50 cents.
Kendig & Wright, Tiffin, Ohio, failed, and Wright has left.
Pace & Wallace, Fond du Lac, Wis., assigned.

The New-Haven Case.

From the Journal of Commerce.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.—By telegraphic notice, I perceive the Court of Appeals have ordered a new trial for the case involving the Schuyler over-issue. This result, I suppose, keeps the Company and the unfortunate holders of spurious stock, in the hands of the lawyers a few years longer; of course depriving the one of dividends, and the other of their equitable rights, and leaving each party to waste away their substance in feeing lawyers, who are literally getting fat on the oyster, while the clients must be satisfied with the shells. Now, is it not the time for common sense to come in and settle the dispute? The Company will never meet the favor of the community, if they persist and eventually succeed in depriving the innocent holders of Schuyler's over-issue from their rights. How much better to go forward magnanimously, make a fair compromise, give up $2,000,000 in stock to the creditors, and in less than one year after the compromise is completed, all may reasonably expect 5 or 6 ⅌ cent. dividends. Now is the time for the Company to act. Some stockholders may think this advice comes from a holder of the spurious, but it does not. It comes from one whose interest is only in the welfare of the Company, and who only holds and never held any but GENUINE STOCK.

The Shawneetown Coal.

From the Evening Post.

The Shawneetown Coal Mining Company is offering 3,000 shares of stock for sale. Mr. G. W. Messerwermer is the President, and J. H. Ruggles, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer. These gentlemen refer to J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., G. De Angelis, of the Mechanics' Bank, J. Punnett, of the Bank of America, and Wadsworth & Sheldon, as per Mr. Nicolay's circular, to whom application may be made.

The mines are located at Shawneetown, Illinois, and the coal is represented by Professor Owen as abundant, of superior quality and easily accessible. A market is looked for in the southwest and toward the Gulf, as the forests along the western rivers and [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, June 19.

Flour is unchanged—sales to-day 3,400 bbls., at $5@$5 [illegible] Common to good Indiana, $6 [illegible] choice do. and Ohio; $6 37@$6 50 do. Wisconsin, and $6 for extras. Included in the sales were 1,000 bbls. for New-York, on private terms. Wheat is quiet, and Corn active and firm—sales of [illegible] [illegible] 17,000 inferior [illegible] Canal Freights: Corn 15c. to Albany and Troy; Wheat 18c. to New-York. Receipts for the 24 hours ending at noon—3,[illegible] bbls. of Flour; [illegible] bushels of Wheat; [illegible] bushels of Corn; and [illegible] bushels of [illegible]. Canal Exports during the same time—[illegible] bushels of Wheat, and 41,000 bushels of Corn.

Oswego, Thursday, June 19.

Sales of Flour to-day 800 bbls., at $6 [illegible] for extra Oswego and Canadian. Grain dull; sales 2,000 bushels Corn, at 53c. Lake Imports—1,[illegible] bbls. Flour, and 56,000 bushels Wheat. Canal Exports—3,000 bbls. Flour; 30,000 bushels Wheat, and 20,000 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, June 17.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 15,000 bales. Prices are stiffer, but not quotably higher. Middling, 10¾@10⅞c. Sugar, 7¾c.@8¾c. Corn, 55c. Mess Pork, $18 12½. Market dull and irregular. Other articles are unchanged.

Albany, Thursday, June 19—1½ P. M.

Sales were made to-day of 14,000 bush. Corn at 53c.@56c. for yellow round afloat, and 45c.@50c. for damaged Western mixed; 1,500 bush. Canadian Spring Wheat brought $1 36. Whisky 28c. for Ohio.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

Thursday—First Board—[illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 26 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon rises.... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 7 29 | Gov. Island. 10 05 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, JUNE 19.

Cleared.

Ships Matilda, Lee, Canton, [illegible]; Bavaria, Bailey, Havre, Wm. Whitlock, Jr.; Prince de Joinville, Chamberlain, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; Dora Toby, Soule, Liverpool, Nesmith & Co.

Barks Agnes, ——, Falmouth, [illegible]; Titania, (Norw.,) Claussen, London, Funch & Meincke; Abeona, Page, Havana, Robert & Williams.

[illegible]

Propeller Novelty Bell, Philadelphia, [illegible]; Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, New-York & Philadelphia Navigation Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cahawba, Bullock, New-Orleans and Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Monsoon, (of Liverpool,) Bogart, Manila 140 ds., via St. Helena May 1, with hemp and sugar to Napier, Johnson & Co.

[illegible]

Bark Pilgrim, Andros, Antwerp [illegible]
Brig Enchantress, (Br.,) Faulkner, Windsor [illegible], with plaster to master.
Brig Juan J. D. Cartagena, Johnson, Machias, with lumber to master.
Brig Bonaparte, Foster, Machias, with lumber to I. T. Smith.
Schr. Richmond, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor [illegible], with plaster to D. R. DeWolf.
Schr. Ione, (Br.,) Campbell, Hillsboro, [illegible], with coal to Kelly & Smithers.
[illegible]
Schr. Debonnaire, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor [illegible], with plaster to master.
[illegible]

WIND—During the day, N. to W. S. W.

Sailed.

[illegible]

Below.

Ship Sarah Prudens, (of Bath,) from Sagua la Grande.
Also, 4 barks and 2 brigs.—(By steamtug Titan.)
Bark Clarissa, Porto Rico.—(By pilot boat [illegible])

Memoranda.

The unknown schooner which got ashore recently at Rockaway, was the George Hulse, of Newport. She was taken off on the 17th inst., by Herbert & Hamsch, wreckers, and delivered to her owners at Newport, [illegible] having received much, if any, damage.

Spoken, &c.

June 17, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], was signalized bark [illegible] Line, hence, bound E.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Helena, Mch. 1, ship Carinthian, (whaler, of New London,) [illegible]